The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5873. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

Fighting not Yet Begun on Either Side.

War at Length Formerly Declared by France.

Prominent Commanders of the Two Opposing Forces.

Russia Supposed to Favor the Prussian Cause.

Publication of Military Movements Prohibited in France.

Demand of England that Belgian Territory be Respected.

Switzerland to Preserve an "Armed Neutrality."

THE WAR.

War Declared.

LONDON, July 18.—The latest despatches from the Continent, report that Prussia has received a formal declaration of war from France. The City of Strasbourg has been placed under martial law. The Bavarian Chambers have granted the Government a credit of 27,000,000 florins.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—The panic pervaded all the markets here today, and many failures of cotton dealers are apprehended tomorrow.

The Struggle Not Yet Begun—Prussia's Charge d'Affaires Still in Paris—Proclamation of War Expected Today—Large War Loan Asked For—The Patriotic Subscription List.

PARIS, July 18.—According to a statement in *La Liberté*, this morning, neither France nor Prussia has yet issued a formal proclamation or committed a technical act of war. Each Power hesitates to appear the aggressor. *La Liberté* shows that both Count BENEDETTI and Baron VON WERTHER withdrew from their respective posts of their own accord; and contradicts the report that passports had been sent to the Count DE SOLMS, the Chargé d'Afaires of the Prussian Legation, who up to last night remained at the Embassy in Paris. *La Liberté* looks on the fact as one of much significance, and explains it as follows: The Count DE SOLMS declares that his Government does not desire to begin the war; that it does not wish to assume the responsibility, and still relies on the wisdom and conciliatory spirit of the Emperor. In accordance with this view the Prussian Chargé admits that he has been instructed not to ask for his passports, but if the Court of the Tuileries chooses to take the initiative and send him passports, he will consider the act expulsion, and will withdraw with the entire Legation. This situation, however, cannot last long. The Chambers expect to receive, to-morrow, a proclamation by the Emperor declaring war, which, of course, will put an end to all diplomatic delay. The Ministry have submitted to the Corps Legislatif the project of a law prohibiting the publication in the public journals of information regarding the movements of troops and military operations. Violations of the law are to be punishable by fines of from 5,000 to 10,000 francs, and a second offense will render the journal liable to suspension. The Minister of Finance asked of the Corps a supplemental credit on the year 1870, of 440,000,000 francs for the war budget, 60,000,000 francs for the navy, 5,000,000 for the Ministry of Finance, and 4,000,000 francs for the Ministry of the Interior. It is asserted that as soon as the Corps Legislatif has disposed of the above business, together with the budget of Paris, it will adjourn for the municipal elections; after which the session will be resumed, and any additional legislation necessary to sustain the Government in the emergency will be attended to. Patriotic subscriptions for the army continue to be taken up throughout the country, and large sums of money have already been received. The journalists of Paris and the Provinces have appointed a committee to receive subscriptions, with EMILE DE GIRARDIN President. The Prefect of the Seine has placed offices in the public buildings at the service of the Committee for the collection of subscriptions.

The Commanders of the French Corps d'Armee—Why France Distrusts Belgium—Holland's Neutrality Demanded by England—Resignation of Baron Rothschild.

PARIS July 18.—Marshal CANROBERT commands the First Army Corps, the Duke of PALIKAO the Second, Gen. FROSSARD the Third, Marshal MCMAHON the Fourth, and Gen. FOILLY the Fifth. Marshal BAZAINE will command the Imperial Guard and the reserve. The *Figaro*, in its issue today, in order to show why France distrusts Belgium, mentions the fact of Gen. BRIOLMENT'S appointment to the command of one corps and of CHAZEL to another. The former served in the French army many years ago, and held other offices of trust under the French Government, but resigned on account of difficulties with his superiors, and left the country. Gen. CHAZEL has recently been conspicuous in urging the conformity of the caliber of the Belgian cannon with that of the Prussian. Both these Generals command on the French frontier. Don CARLOS has been expelled from France. The French evacuation of Rome is again rumored. The French men-of-war watched the departure of the Prussian iron-clads from England. The *Gaulois* says the English Government has instructed Lord LYONS to communicate with the Duke of GRAMMONT on the subject of the neutrality of Holland, which England wishes stipulated. There is no doubt that France will willingly guarantee this. The *Gaulois* adds, that Sweden, according to the dispatches received here yesterday, is ready to join Denmark and France, if the fleet operates in the North and Baltic Seas. It is reasonably certain that Russia will be strictly neutral.

PARIS, July 18.—Baron ALFONSO ROTHSCHILD has resigned the Prussian Consul Generalship in this city. The King of Prussia refused to receive him at Ems. France demands a decision from the South German States by noon to-day.

Prussia Fully Prepared—A Rumored Bombardment by the French—The Commanders of the German Armies—The Insult to Benedetti.

LONDON, July 18.—Gen. MOLTKE stated in the Prussian Cabinet Council that Prussia was never better prepared for war than at the present time. According to private information received in this city, the French army has a start of five days on that of Prussia. There is a rumor in circulation that the French troops have commenced bombarding the town of Saarlouis. [The Crown Prince, FREDERICK WILLIAM, has departed from Munich. The chief command of the South German armies has been conferred upon him. His cousin, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is to command the troops of the North. Prussian troops are pressing westward. Some have received counter orders, which are perhaps on account of apprehensions respecting Austria.

BERLIN, July 18.—The *Official Press* asserts that BENEDETTI, lately French Ambassador to to this city, courted insult by repeatedly waylaying and addressing King WILLIAM, after he had received Prussia's ultimate answer, and renewing his insolent demands. It is said that BENEDETTI was not recalled by the French Government, but had a leave of absence granted him on a matter altogether foreign to the question at issue.

France Furious at the Position of England—Secret Instructions to the French Army.

LONDON, Monday, June 18.—Private letters from Paris represent that there is prospect of serious trouble between France and Great Britain. The French Government is furious at the tone of the English journals, and strong representation have already been made throug diplomatic channels. It is threatened that all applications from Englishmen for army passes will be refused....It is reported that secret instructions have been given to the French officers that the troops shall divide all the land they conquer.

Position of the Prussian Forces—Russia Thought to Favor the Germans—War Demonstrations Prohibited—Council at the Tuileries.

PARIS, July 18—3 P. M.—At noon today the Prussian forces occupied the following points: Saarbrück, in Rhenish Prussia, and Menburg, in Rhenish Bavaria. Both of these towns are directly on the frontier. They also had a force concentrated at Dinden, in Hesse Darmstadt. It is now generally believed here that Russia sustains Prussia. The *Clohce* (Red Republican organ) holds the Empire responsible for a war without pretext.

PARIS, July 18—4 P. M.—News has been received direct from the seat of war up to 1 o'clock this afternoon. There has been no bloodshed as yet. The Prefect of the Police has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens of Paris to make no more war demonstrations.

PARIS, July 18—Evening.—A Council of Ministers and a Council of War was held at the Tuileries today, at both of which the Emperor presided.

Marine Signals on the Prussian Coast Removed—Probable Occupation of Belgium by English Troops—The Army of Baden.

LONDON, July 18.—The Prussian Government announces the removal of all lights, buoys and other guides of navigation from the German Coast. The *Globe* has an article to-day foreshadowing the occupation of Belgium by English troops.

CARLSRUHE, July 18.—The troops furnished by Baden are in camp at Rastadt, about midway between this city and Kehl.

PARIS, July 16.—The American organ here says a legion of American volunteers is organizing to aid France. The statement is unfounded.

The Neutrality of Norway and Sweden—Switzerland Calls out an Army to Defend Her Territory.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—It is assured that Norway and Sweden will remain strictly neutral in the question between France and Prussia.

COPENHAGEN, July 18.—The neutrality of Sweden has just been officially announced, the Government having previously communicated with France.

ZURICH, July 18.—Switzerland will maintain an armed neutrality. The Chambers have voted plenary powers to the State Council to raise money and troops.

The London Press—Prussia's Merchant Marine in British Waters—The Mails—Cable Communication—The Markets.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Morning Post* has a double-leaded article today, containing the following sentence: "Any violation of Belgian territory ends England's neutrality." The *Times*, in an editorial this morning, expects to be obliged to chronicle Prussian reverses at first, owing to the superior preparations and efficiency of the French army. Prussia needs at least another fortnight to get altogether in readiness. In another editorial the *Times* says:

"France, without a shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe in a war of which no person living may see the end."

The steam-ship *Leipzig*, of the North German Lloyd, will not sail for Baltimore, as advertised. She is detained at Southampton until further orders from Germany. All the Prussian merchant vessels now in British ports will remain. The crews have been disbanded and are returning home. There are in our ports many German colliers. These, too, have been ordered to remain, lest their cargoes fall into the hands of the French. The Washington Government will be urged to provide for the transportation, under a neutral flag, of the Brest and Southampton mails, which have recently been carried by the steamers of the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American Company and the Compagne Generale Transatlantique. The French Government is now enforcing a prohibition against "code" and "cypher" words in telegrams. The Atlantic companies, looking to the interests of all classes of their customers in the United States, have arranged to send their foreign business via lines outside of France, which they are quite capable of doing, having direct cables, on the one hand, to Holland and Prussia, and, on the other hand, the Falmouth, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Malta cable, by which they are able to reach direct lines to Italy and the interior States, as well as those reaching further east. The stock markets in London and Liverpool are purely nominal. There have been no genuine transactions. The panic arises from the rumor that the Emperor of Russia pronounces in favor of Prussia, and mobilizes the Russian army. This rumor paralyzes everything.

The War News at the Capital—No Official Advices to Representatives of Foreign Powers—False Reports Corrected.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Very few dispatches have been received here from Europe by gentlemen in diplomatic and American official circles, and therefore reliance is chiefly made on those of the Press relative to the war. It has recently appeared that some of those gentlemen, having spoken of the telegrams from that source, were misunderstood as saying that they had received telegrams of like purport. Inquiry—and from proper quarters—confirms the truth of this statement, and it may be here asserted that the new French Minister has received no cable telegsams since his arrival in this country. The anxiety for intelligence from Europe is particularly manifest among the diplomatic corps, some of whom await with impatience official advices by mail from their respective Governments, which, it is said, will not trust the ocean cables, fearing that even cipher messages may find their way into unfriendly hands. Inquiries have been received here from New-York and elsewhere as to the truth of telegrams sent hence to private parties, one of them asserting that Admiral PORTER recommends the enlistment of 18,000 seamen, and the immediate placing of the navy on a war footing. It is certain that Admiral PORTER has made no such recommendation to either the President or the Secretary of the Navy, nor has he even suggested to them such action in view of European events. Equally untrue is the concluding part of the dispatch, that "the President is being urged to convene Congress at an early day to legislate accordingly." There is the best authority for saying that no person has ever spoken to him on that subject. It does not appear that any one connected with our Government fears any disaster will happen to this country, apart from the effect of the war upon our shipping, or that we can become involved in a European war, there now being nothing to excite such fears. Senator SCHURZ had an interview with the President today on European affairs.

Mass-Meeting of Germans in Baltimore—Great Enthusiasm for Prussia.]

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—A meeting of about 1,000 Germans, comprising some of the leading merchants and most influential citizens, was held at Concordia Hall, to-night, to express sympathy with Prussia, and to perfect arrangements for a grand mass-meeting, to be held Friday night. A. SCHUMACKER presided. Speeches were made by Dr. RAPP and others. Among the Committee appointed was one for each ward in the city. Money is to be collected to aid the widows and orphans of German soldiers who may fall in the war. Senator SCHURZ will address the meeting on Friday night. The meeting to-night was most enthusiastic. Three rousing cheers were given for BISMARCK, and the national air of the Fatherland was sung.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

No Market for Foreign Exchange—What Will Be Done With the German Steamers—The Silesia to Sail Today—No Privateering in This War—Grand Rush of the Bulls in the Gold Market.

Yesterday was "red hot," not only with the heat of the sun, but with excitement. The Street was full of rumors all day, but the more exciting were in the morning when it was reported that Russia had taken sides with Prussia in this contest, and, almost in the same breath, came a dispatch that there had been a battle in France between the French and Prussians in which the latter were defeated; also, that the French fleet was moving up the Rhine. This news had its effect, and everybody was worked up to boiling heat, and became as excited as if they had just seen the mercury stand at 110 in the shade.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

A visit to the shipping offices down town revealed the fact that consequent upon the war there was no market for Continental exchange. Shippers could not draw against the bills of lading, because their correspondents on the other side were supposed to be in want of all the money they had to sustain themselves, and were in no condition to pay even just debts promptly. From the fact that no goods were being sent over to the ports of countries now at war, there was nothing to draw against. Besides this, parties who had friends on the other side would be expected to sustain them by remittances, rather than cripple them by drawing exchange upon them. All these things combined made the market for exchange on Continental ports flat and unprofitable.

RUSSIA AND THE CONFLICT.

If it is true that Russia has joined Prussia in this contest, it is of the utmost importance to this country. Prussia exports no grain this season, having harvested just about enough for her present wants. Russia, on the contrary, is the great exporter of the Continent, and from her granaries an abundant supply is sent to other Continental countries and to England. In the Crimean war Russia, then as now a great producer, had her ports blockaded, and the supplies for Continental Europe and England had to come from this country. If Russia keeps out of this quarrel, she can supply all the grain that is wanted on the Continent. If, on the other hand, Russia joins Prussia, as it is reported she has Denmark will also join in the conflict, and then England must obtain her supply of breadstuffs and provisions from the United States. In that case the Americans will reap a rich harvest out of the war.

PRIVATEERING PROHIBITED.

It has been suggested that there might be a good chance for some enterprising ship-owners to fit out privateers under the flags of the countries engaged in this war, and prey upon the commerce of the opposing nation, and some have gone so far as to propose that a ship-owner could put one of his vessels under the French and another under the Prussian flag, and both go out on a privateering expedition. This plan might work very well were it not for the fact that privateering is abolished by the Treaty of Paris, which was quoted in the TIMES yesterday, and all the nations of Europe which are now or are likely to be engaged in this war are bound by that treaty. The United States and Mexico did not agree to the Treaty of Paris; but unless those two countries get up a quarrel of their own, or with some other nation, there will be no chance for bold buccaneers.

THE NORTH GERMAN STEAMERS.

The question arises what will be done with the Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers in case the war continues? The Messrs. OELRICH, agents of the Bremen line, say they will await the progress of events. They have now in port the *Frankfort*, *Weser* and *Hermann*, and the *Hanover* and *Union* will be due here very soon. Those vessels of their line which are on the other side will doubtless be taken by the Prussian Government and converted into gun-boats to reinforce the Prussian Navy, or used as transports. The five steamers of this line, which are now or shortly will be on this side, will be held in the possession of the agents until they see what action Congress will take with reference to the Navigation laws, or until an answer can be received from Mr. WASHBURNE, United States Minister at Paris, as to the course NAPOLEON will pursue. If there is no relief from either quarter, the steamers may be sold and employed in ocean transportation. It has been suggested that the reason for the detention of the *Hermann*, on Saturday, was that the agents on the other side expected that something might be done by the President or Congress which would enable her to be put under the American flag, and therefore thought it not best to run any risk. She might have gone to sea, however, and with a fair start, would have run clear out of sight of any war vessel there is in the French Navy. All she would have to do on entering an English port, would be to keep a sharp look-out until within a marine league of shore, and then she could not be molested. By that time her Captain would be apprised of the actual condition of things at home, and could be governed accordingly. If NAPOLEON had then decided to give merchant vessels a certain time in which to reach port, or had given warning of blockade of the ports, the Captain could run in if he chose, or do anything else that the owners might direct.

The Hamburg steam-ship *Silesia* will leave this port today, so her agents, Messrs. KUHNHART & Co., announce positively. She will carry the mails left over by the *Hermann*, also her own mails. Should her sailing orders be countermanded her mails will go by the *Colorado*, of WILLIAMS & GUION'S line, on Wednesday. The *Silesia* will take particular pains not to encounter any French men-of-war. Should she meet one on the ocean her "heels" are sufficiently light to run away. Should she meet any merchant steamers coming this way it will be very natural for her master to inquire the news from Europe, and, when informed, be governed accordingly. As she approaches the English or Irish coast a sharp lookout will be kept for the Queenstown steamers for news, and whichever port is most convenient will be made if the emergency should require.

FRENCH CRUISERS.

The only French war-vessel on this coast now is the *Magicienne*, which left here on the 23d ult. for one of the West India ports. The *Semiramis* is by this time at Toulon; but even if she were on this coast, nothing is to be feared from her, for the Bremen and Hamburg steamers could outsail her with ease. The *Magicienne* is not a fast sailer either; indeed, none of the French Navy would be a match for the mail steamers in case of a long chase.

THE CARGOES OF SHIPS NOW DETAINED.

The Messrs. OELRICH state that though they have a right to hold the cargoes of their ships, they will not insist if shippers desire to withdraw them. The failure to send the ships to sea is no fault of the agents or owners, but is in consequence of an act of war, over which they have no control. Circumstances may occur which will enable the ships to be dispatched almost immediately, and in that case, the agents wish to have a cargo at their command so that there may be no delay. At this juncture there would be no difficulty in getting a cargo for any vessel bound to any European port. Some of the shippers by the Bremen line are not anxious to withdraw their cargoes, preferring to take the chances of sending them over. Those who are of the contrary disposition can have their goods on application to the agents.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The Gold Exchange was in a state of the most intense excitement all day, consequent upon the news from Europe. The bulls and bears were as active and earnest as if the mercury in the thermometer was not up among the nineties, and labored at either end of the market as if their lives depended upon their success. The bears insisted that there was no cause for the sudden advance to 122¾, and declared that the transactions were small because nobody wanted gold, and the majority in the room were "long" of the precious metal. The bulls, on the other hand, asserted that there was a cause for the advance, and not only that if Russia should really join Prussia, and the Continental war thus become general, there was no reason why gold should not touch 150 at a single leap. The transactions of Saturday, reported yesterday, were only $83,874,000, against those of Friday, reported on Saturday, which were $144,806,000. Yesterday the figures on the indicator changed very rapidly at times, and for a greater part of the day MERSEREAU worked the instrument while the Secretary of the Exchange, Mr. AKERS, recorded the changes. This division of labor was necessary, for the fluctuations were so frequent that one man could not do both.

Gold closed late on Saturday afternoon at 116⅝. Yesterday morning the room was filled with anxious operators, who had been pondering over the situation all day Sunday, instead of going to church, and had doubtless made up their minds which way the market would run on Monday. The operators went at the premium, fortified by the dispatches in the morning papers announcing a battle, and run the price up to 117¼. From that point the price lagged somewhat, and the efforts of the bulls were not attended with any very brilliant success. At the opening of the Board the price stood at 117¾, with a decidedly upward tendency. Presently private dispatches were received announcing another battle, and that the French fleet was pursuing the Prussians up the Rhine. This had the effect to send the price up to 119⅛ in half an hour, but by 11 o'clock it had dropped to 118¾. Then there was a lull for an hour, during which gold went up as high as 120 and as low as 119¾. Then came more war news and a report that Russia was mobilizing her army on the side of Prussia. This sent gold up to 122¾—the highest point during the day—but it fell off a little subsequently, and stood at the close of the Board at 120½, a decline being caused by a denial of the report as regards Russia. The following table shows the sales of gold yesterday between 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

10:00 A. M.	117¼	12:13	120⅜	12:53	120⅞
10:05	117⅜	12:14	120½	12.54	121
10:06	118	12:15	120⅜	12:50	120⅞
10:07	117⅞	12:16	120½	12:51	120¾
10:08	118	12:17	120⅝	12:52	120⅞
10:08	118⅛	12:17	120¾	12:53	120¾
10:09	118	12:18	120⅞	1:00	120¾
10:12	118⅜	12:20	120¾	1:05	120⅝
10:14	118¼	12:20	120⅞	1:07	120¾
10:14	118⅜	12:20	120¾	1:09	120⅞
10:15	118¼	12:21	120⅞	1:10	121
10:21	118⅜	12:21	120¾	1:11	120⅞
10:24	118½	12:21	120⅞	1:12	120¾
10:25	118⅝	12:21	121	1:13	120⅞
10:26	118¾	12:21	121⅛	1:14	121
10:26	118⅝	12:21	121¼	1:16	121⅛
10:27	118¾	12:21	121⅜	1:16	121¼
10:28	118⅞	12:21	121½	1:16	121⅜
10:29	119	12:21	121⅝	1:17	121½
10:29	119⅛	12:21	121¾	1:17	121⅜
10:30	119	12:24	121⅞	1:18	121¼
10:30	119⅛	12:25	121¾	1:19	121⅜
10:31	119	12:26	121⅞	1:20	121½
10:32	119⅛	12:26	122	1:21	121⅜
10:33	119	12:26	122⅛	1:21	121¼
10:35	118⅞	12:27	122¼	1:22	121⅛
10:36	119	12:27	122⅜	1:22	121¼
10:37	118⅞	12:28	122½	1:26	121⅜
10:40	119	12:28	122⅝	1:27	121¼
10:41	118⅞	12:28	122¾	1:22	121⅛
10:42	118¾	12:29	122⅝	1:30	121¼
10:45	118⅞	12:29	122½	1:31	121⅛
10:46	119	12:29	122⅜	1:32	121¼
10:47	118⅞	12:29	122¼	1:34	121⅜
10:51	118¾	12:29	122⅛	1:36	121½
10:58	118⅞	12:29	122	1:37	121⅜
10:59	119	12:30	122⅛	1:38	121½
11:00	118⅞	12:30	122¼	1:40	121⅜
11:02	119	12:30	122⅜	1:42	121¼
11:05	118⅝	12:30	122½	1:43	121⅜
11:06	119	12:30	122⅜	1:49	121½
11:07	118⅞	11:30	122¼	1:50	121⅝
11:09	119	12:30	122⅛	1:55	121¾
11:14	119⅛	12:31	122¼	1:59	121⅝
11:15	119¼	12:31	122⅛	2:00	121½
11:15	119⅜	12:31	122	2:13	121⅝
11:16	119½	12:31	121⅞	2:14	121¾
11:19	119⅝	12:31	121¾	2:15	121⅝
11:20	119½	12:31	121⅝	2:15	121½
11:21	119⅜	12:31	121½	2:17	121⅜
11:22	119½	12:32	121⅜	2:18	121¼
11:22	119⅝	12:32	121¼	2:19	121⅛
11:23	119¾	12:32	121⅛	2:20	121¼
11:24	119⅞	12:32	121	2:21	121⅛
11:26	119¾	12:33	120⅞	2:22	121¼
11:27	119⅞	12:33	120¾	2:23	121⅛
11:29	119¾	12:33	120⅝	2:24	121
11:29	119⅞	12:33	120½	2:27	120⅞
11:30	119¾	12:34	120⅝	2:28	120¾
11:30	119⅞	12:34	120½	2:31	120⅝
11:32	120	12:34	120⅝	2:31	120¾
11:33	119⅞	12:34	120¾	2:33	120⅝
11:37	119¾	12:34	120⅞	2:35	120½
11:38	119⅝	12:35	121	2:36	120⅝
11:40	119¾	12:36	121⅛	2:37	120½
11:42	119⅞	12:36	121	2:37	120⅜
11:43	119¾	12:37	121¼	2:38	120¼
11:44	119⅞	12:38	121⅛	2:38	120⅛
11:45	119¾	12:38	121¼	2:39	120
11:46	119⅞	12:38	121⅜	2:40	120⅛
11:47	120	12:39	121⅝	2:40	120¼
11:47	119⅞	12:39	121¼	2:41	120⅜
11:51	120	12:40	121⅜	2:41	120½
11:52	119⅞	12:41	121⅜	2:42	120⅜
11:53	120	12:42	121¼	2:43	120½
11:54	119⅞	12:43	121½	2:44	120⅝
11:54	120	12:44	121¼	2:44	120¾
11:54	119⅞	12:45	121	2:47	120⅝
11:54	120	12:45	121⅛	2:49	120¾
12:00	119⅞	12:45	121	2:50	120⅜
12:01	120	12:48	121	2:51	120¼
12:05	120⅛	12:48	121⅛	2:52	120⅜
12:06	120	12:48	121¼	2:53	120¼
12:07	120⅛	12:49	121⅛	2:54	120⅜
12:08	120	12:49	121	2:55	120½
12:10	120⅛	12:50	121⅛	2:56	120⅜
12:11	120¼	12:50	121	2:57	120½
12:12	120⅛	12:52	120⅞	3:00	120½
12:12	120¼	12:53	120¾	3:30	120¼

During the period of the greatest excitement, at 12:21, there were ten changes in the price in one minute, and after the price touched 122 there were twenty-two changes before it fell again. Crowds of people gathered in New-street to hear the shouting and watch the indicator, and some of the most excited of the throng whiled away the time by betting on the indicator—wagering small sums that the price would go up or down within a specified time. This is very pleasant amusement, and a much safer way of gambling than sporting-men usually adopt.

The Germans were the largest bulls in the gold market yesterday, and it is estimated that they hold at least $25,000,000 in gold, and are short on Governments to the extent of $50,000,000. After the close of the Exchange gold fell to 119¾ on reports of a recovery in the London Stock Market from the panic of the morning, but the price subsequently rallied and closed at 120¼ to 120⅜.

AT THE FOREIGN CONSULS?

It is somewhat singular that no official dispatches have been received either by the French or Prussian Consuls concerning the state of affairs in Europe. It is said that even the French and Prussian Ministers at Washington are as yet without any official information of the existence of a war in Europe. They are acting, however, to the best of their ability under the circumstances. All that Baron GEROLT, Prussian Ambassador, has done has been to warn German vessels, through the North German Consul, to look out for French cruisers. That they will probably do.

RECRUITING.

It is said that recruiting offices have been opened in this City, for the purpose of enlisting men for the French and Prussian armies. The feeling among the French and Germans is now intense, but it is doubtful if either would be so carried away by their enthusiasm as to enroll themselves for service, when, by returning to their respective countries they could find employment immediately. It is not very clear what right any foreign nation has to recruit her armies in this or any other country which happens to be at peace with the contending countries.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At the Produce Exchange, yesterday, there was a further advance in flour of 25 to 30 cents per barrel, wheat 5 to 8 cents per bushel, corn 2 to 3 cents per bushel, oats 1 to 2 cents per bushel, and in provisions a pretty general improvement in prices. The business in flour and grain was very extensive, particularly so in the shipping grades of flour, in amber Winter and Spring wheat, the demand for which was very active during most of the regular 'Change hours, shippers and speculators being the principal buyers. The amount of stock available was comparatively light, and holders, as a rule, were very strong in their views, and insisted on extreme figures. In the speculative operations were included some further considerable transactions on Western account, and some of the holders, acting under advices from their Western correspondents, were partially out of the market as sellers.

The freight market was very much excited, under an active inquiry for grain room, mainly for British ports. The engagements were extraordinarily large, at a sharp advance in rates. The Liverpool steamers obtained as high as twelve pence per bushel, London sailing ships as high as eleven pence, and sailing vessels for Cork and orders as much as seven shillings, per quarter. These, which were the highest rates of the day, were the closing figures, very little room remaining undisposed of which could be made immediately available at the quotations.

In the grocery line the more noticeable change was a fractional advance in the price of sugar, with an active business mainly in refining grades wanted for the refinery and in the product of the refineries.

Coffee was very strong in gold values and the offerings of stock were lighter, but no important transactions were reported.

In petroleum the absence of the usual demand told more decidedly than on any preceding day, and prices were much lower and very irregular, with an extremely light business.

In general merchandise the disposition on the part of holders was to increase currency values, and stores were not offered with any great freedom at ruling figures, but the transactions were not on an extensive scale.

The produce markets made a light show yesterday as compared with the aggregate dealings at the Produce Exchange, and there were very limited export clearances reported at the Custom-house. The cotton market was extremely dull.

WAR AND WINE.

Views of Leading Wine Importers—Rise in German and French Wines—A General European War Likely to Prove Disastrous to the Importers.

The gigantic war between France and Prussia promises to be a calamity to the immense dealers in French and German wines in this country. The first telegram announcing the commencement of war between these two colossi was the signal for a general advance in the price along the lines of the wholesale dealers, and as soon as the rumor of the first bloodshed was received in the Metropolis, wine, both French and German, that was easy on the market with but a moderate demand, rose at least five per cent. in five hours yesterday, and consequently the *habitués* of DELMONICO'S and other aristocratic restaurants opened their eyes in amazement. A little reflection doubtless, explained the sudden beginning of the new order of things.

THE WAR IN THE WINE DISTRICTS.

The effect of the war in the wine districts of France, and especially on those of Germany has been disastrous. The grapes in the great vineyards along both sides of the Rhine, in the vicinity of Coblentz and Mayence, are now on the eve of maturity, and in the course of two months' time they would be in a proper condition for harvest—a day looked forward to by the peasants of both countries with anxiety. Situated as they are in the immediate pathway of the contending hosts, the prospect of a large vintage is anything but flattering, either during the present year or the year to come. Already the legions of France are on the march to this region, and they will undoubtedly be confronted by Prussian troops, which will result in a general destruction of the immense wine establishments located there. This misfortune was visited upon the inhabitants of the same district during the wars of the First NAPOLEON.

THE ONLY OUTLET FOR GERMAN WINES.

The only outlet for German wines, at the present time, is through the neutral territory of Holland, and even then the shipping of wine to this country is fraught with great risk. French cruisers will detain and overhaul all cargoes bound for a foreign port. Rhine wine and sparkling Moselle are likely to be dear articles of drink to both our German and native countrymen for some time to come.

EXPORTING FRENCH WINES,

such as champagne and claret, have suffered but little since the general advance. So far as our reporter has been able to ascertain, they will be furnished to both large and small dealers at about the same prices as heretofore. The reasons are obvious. On the French side of the Rhine, in the wine country, are situated a number of fortified cities, and their destruction is not probable. The great strength of the French Navy enables French wines to be exported to other countries with but little more cost to the exporter than formerly.

WHAT WINE IMPORTERS THINK.

Our representative visited several large German and French wine importers yesterday, and gleaned the above facts, together with the views of others who took a more cheerful view of the circumstances. One large firm, who deal extensively in French and German wines,

JOSEPH RIFFLARD & SONS, of Vesey-street, very kindly invited our reporter inside their office, and explained their views of the impending conflict and the prospects of a general stagnation of the wine traffic in this country, which, according to their calculations, is an impossibility, as is also the general advance in the price of French wines. Below is the price list which they have adhered to for some months past, and which they still hold out, regardless of the war:

Krug Champagne, per case, gold	$20
Sauterne, prime, per case, currency	$9
Bordeaux, prime, per case	$5 50 and $9
St. Esphhe, prime, per cask	$5, $75 and $80

MR. RIFFLARD, Sr., who is well acquainted with French wine districts gives it as his opinion that there will be no increase in price unless in the case of a general European war.

JOHN SATTIG, one of the largest German importers of wines in this country, whose establishment is located at No. 200 Broadway, in reply to questions put to him by our reporter, as to the probability of a general rise in the price of wine, gave as his opinion that there would be a rise, but not at present. He reiterated the views of numerous others whom our reporter visited during the day, regarding German wines, which have not the same advantage of the market, on account of the French blockading squadrons.

L. SOMBORN, another wholesale importer of wines, more particularly German, spoke of the panic, and expressed a determination to stand by his brethren in the trade, as long as possible, but if the worst came to the worst, he would be compelled to raise his prices according to the rate of gold and the scarcity of wine.

M. JOS. FASSIN, an extensive dealer in French wines, in Beaver-street, said he thought there was no cause for excitement. He should delay raising the prices until something of a more serious nature occurred to authorize him in doing so.

Messrs. BUCHER & IVES, of Front-street, were of the same opinion, and with these dealers who extend to the public their wines at the old prices regardless of war's excitement, there is yet an opportunity to enjoy German and French wines, without having to undergo the disagreeable task of knuckling down to a few "bears" in the trade, who would take advantage of the necessities of the people, as do the monopolists who deal out our ice.

To sum it up, the major portion of the foreign wine importers of this city intend to stand by their old prices until something of a serious nature occurs to prevent it, and even then they express a willingness to supply their old customers at the former rates.

The German Mass-Meeting Next Wednesday.

The Committee of prominent Germans appointed on Saturday to make the necessary preparations for a great German mass-meeting to be held on next Wednesday, met according to appointment last night in the hall of the Liederkranz. Ex-Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, who at the preliminary meeting of the Committee on Saturday had been elected President, opened the meeting.

Mr. WESENDONCK announced that on Sunday night another meeting of Germans of New-York had been held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of calling a mass-meeting of the Germans of New-York, and that a deputation of that meeting was present. He moved that the five delegates of the other meeting be elected memers of this Committee, which was adopted.

Dr. BERCKMANN, the President of the meeting, held in the Germania Assembly Rooms, gave an account of that meeting, stating that he and his friends were desirous to act in unison with this Committee, but that they were of opinion that the time for holding the meeting should be postponed, and that the meeting should be held in Tompkins-square, or another public place, as Steinway Hall would be insufficient to hold the masses that would be desirous to attend. It was resolved to reconsider the resolution adopted on Saturday to hold the meeting on Wednesday, in order to discuss the arguments for a postponement. After hearing these arguments, the Committee unanimously adhered to its former resolution to hold the meeting on Wednesday.

The Committee on Drafting Resolutions, to be proposed to the mass-meeting, made a report, which, with a few amendments, was adopted.

An American gentleman, as the representative of the Ship-owners' Society, addressed the meeting in favor of urging the Government to allow the German ships to be placed, during the war, under the American flag. The Committee was of opinion that it was not authorized to enter into this question.

The meeting agreed upon twelve names of prominent Germans, who are to be proposed to the mass-meeting as an Executive Committee for forming a German Aid Society for supporting the wounded warriors, the widows and orphans, and for giving every possible encouragement to the Germans during the war.

The meeting will be addressed by Senator Schurz, Mr. Ottendorffer, Dr. von Holst, Mr. Kaufmann, Mr. Wesendonck, Dr. Douai and others.

The Germans of Newark, N. J., on the War—Address to the North German Parliament.

The Germans of Newark, N. J., held a large meeting at Turner Hall, Newark, on Sunday evening, and adopted the following address:

We are in the present struggle between Prussia and France—the old struggle between the German and Latin element, between the peaceful democratic development of German civilization and culture and the dying out Celto-Romanism, that under NAPOLEON III. wages a last struggle of desperation. We see in the official permission and order for singing the Marseillaise a prostitution of the recollections of the French revolution. We represent here the German element taking its way westward. We Germanize the United States. German brethren across the ocean: we march with you, in our thoughts, to the Rhine and across the Rhine, and if you need our help you shall have it—goods, blood and life. You are sixty millions of Germans in Europe. Become German, fight until every German has a German home! We see in the enthusiasm with which the German people plunges into this struggle the proof of its national consciousness, but also the duty of the rulers to be just to this national consciousness. We see in the convening of the North German Parliament a proof that one wants to rule with the people, and not notwithstanding the people, and we appeal to the representatives of the people in the North German Parliament to do justice to the fatherland and freedom. We declare the United States the natural ally of Germany. We regret that our representatives in Congress adjourned without having taken care to secure a completely free international commerce between the United States and Germany. We ask the President of the United States to convene an extra session of Congress in order to secure the liberty of international intercourse—peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary. We demand that Congress be convened immediately and our fleet be set on a war footing, and if necessary for the preservation of a free international intercourse—a defensive and offensive alliance with Germany. The thousands of graves of Germans, who fell for the preservation of the Union, justify and seal an American alliance.

It was resolved to send the above address to the North German Minister at Washington, to be forwarded by him to the North German Parliament.

The Fenians and the France-Prussian War.

The conflict between the French and the Prussians seems to have infused unusual activity into Fenian circles, as will be seen by the following circular, which was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS LEGION OF ST. PATRICK.

The First and Third Battalions of this command will assemble at the Armory, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, sharp, fully equipped, without arms, to hear important news relative to the action of our countrymen in the great impending European war.

The Second Battalion will assemble at Gothic Hall, Adams-street, between Concord and Nassau-streets, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, at the same hour, and for the same purpose.

By order of
DENIS F. BURKE,
Major-General Commanding.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP WISCONSIN.

The steam-ship *Wisconsin*, from Liverpool July 6, and Queenstown July 7, arrived at this port last night, at a late hour. She brings one day's later news than that brought by the *Weser*.

The case of the Duke of NEWCASTLE *vs.* MORRIS came on, recently, before the House of Lords. The question is as to the validity of an adjudication of bankruptcy obtained on the petition of the respondent, one of the Duke's creditors. The Duke contends that the general words "all debtors," in section 69 of the Bankruptcy act, 1861, do not include non-trading debtors, nor peers of the realm having the privilege of Parliament. Sir R. PALMER, Queen's Counsel, with whom was Mr. REED, was for the appellant. The case was not finished.

The constabulary in one or two districts of the County Meath, Ireland, have discovered threatening notices posted against the use of mowing-machines, and also against any person pulling down the notices. The machines, nevertheless, since the mowing became general, were seldom, if ever, more extensively employed, and the farmers are very glad to be able to avail themselves of them in numerous parts of this county, inasmuch as the laboring population has been thinned to such a degree that hands could not be got to do the work with the sickle.

The proceedings of Lord NORTHBROOK'S Committee, which assembled at the British War Office on the 4th May, have been published. Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH, Sir W. ARMSTRONG and Col. F. A. CAMPBELL, R. A., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, were examined, and it was resolved "that an order be given for a 35-ton gun, according to the design submitted by the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; and that steps be taken to make trial of the properties of the Whitworth metal, if it can be procured from Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH."

In the British House of Commons, July 5, Mr. LAMBERT rose to call attention to the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the reduction of the national debt, as stated in his budget, and to move that, in the opinion of the House, it was desirable that some decisive steps should be taken to substantially and gradually reduce the debt. The honorable gentleman criticised the figures quoted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his last budget, with a view of showing that they were not substantially correct, and argued that the trifling reduction proposed by the right honorable gentleman would have so little effect on the entire debt that he might as well have left the matter alone. For his own part, he should prefer to see the reduction effected in a gradual but substantial manner by direct taxation in the shape of income tax, and having shown that a tax of ninepence would extinguish the debt in thirty-five years, while a tax of sixpence would produce the same result in forty-four years, he urged that it would be sound and beneficial policy if some such tax were levied.—*Manchester Guardian, July 6.*

Yesterday afternoon, says the Manchester *Examiner*, July 6, about a quarter to 4 o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred to throw a cloud over the racing anniversary at Carlisle. A large wooden stand, seven feet high at the lowest, and perhaps fourteen feet at the highest part, had been erected by some private speculators, to which twopence admission was charged. This stand was crowded while the Cumberland Plate was being run for; and as the horses were ascending the brow to the right of the paddock the second time over, the stand crushed down in a heap. The sight at that moment was fearful, but no stir was made by the general body of spectators on the course until the race was over; then there was a rush to rescue the unfortunate people who had been pitched above each other, and a number of medical men were soon on the spot. It was found that several persons had legs and thighs broken; others, from their condition, had evidently received internal bruises, and the number of narrow escapes is remarkable. The affair has caused intense excitement in the town.

An amusing conflict occurred recently between the civil and military authorties of Nismes, France. It is customary in garrison towns for the manager of the theater to give a free box to the General in command. Gen. DES PORTES, now at the head of the subdivision quartered at Nismes, claimed the privilege, which had been waived by his predecessor. The manager offered him a box, but he insisted upon a particular one, which happened to be let for the season to a retired Judge. Furious at being refused, he appealed to the General of division, who espoused his cause, and made a representation to the Prefect, in consequence of which the Municipal Council of Nismes was ordered to hold a special meeting and pass a resolution compelling the manager to comply with the wishes of Gen. DES PORTES. The Council met as desired, but, contrary to the desire of the Prefect, voted unanimously against the General's pretensions. Of course it can only be by an abuse of the power of a military Government that a General claims a right to be on the free list of a theater.

An accident occurred recently on the Great Western Railway, near Banbury station, England. The Wolverhampton and London express train struck a coal train when it was crossing the line. The express train consisted of about thirty-five laden trucks, and at the time of the collision was traveling at a great speed. The engine cut its way right through the coal train, damaging many trucks on either side and dragging them from the metals. The engine-driver and the stoker remained at their posts and were unhurt, but WISE, the guard, was knocked down by the force of the concussion and very badly shaken. The engine of the express train was shattered, torn ann damaged in almost every part. The line was blocked up for several hours. The express train proceeded on its journey minus about twenty carriages.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Marriage of the Earl of Derby—The Ceremony Private on Account of the Death of Lord Clarendon.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 6.

Yesterday, at 11½ o'clock, the Earl of DERBY was married in the Chapel Royal, St. James', to MARY CATHERINE, Marchioness of Salisbury. The marriage was a strictly private one, owing to the recent death of Lord CLARENDON, to whose daughter Lord DERBY'S brother is married. Still, the event appeared to be very generally known, and there was a large crowd in the Ambassadors' Court and generally in the approaches leading to the Chapel Royal. They had little to see, however, for anything more quiet and unostentatious than the ceremony could not be imagined. There were not above a dozen carriages in attendance, and white rosettes and bouquets even to the servants were dispensed with. Admission to the Chapel Royal was to be gained by tickets only, but sufficient of them had been distributed to fill the small, quaint, old-fashioned edifice, though apparently their issue had been strictly confined either to friends of the families, or to the chief employes and domestics. Lord DERBY, accompanied by his brother, the Hon. F. STANLEY, arrived soon after 11 o'clock, and there were then assembled, among others, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord Eustace Cecil, Lady Mildred Hope, Lady Balfour, Lord and Lady De La Warr, Lord Arthur and Lord Lionel Cecil, the sons, and Lady Margaret and Lady Mary Cecil, the daughters of the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury. The bride came into the chapel at about 11:¼. As a widow, she had, of course, no bridesmaids in attendance. She wore a plain dress of light blue. Hon. and Very Rev. GERALD WELLESLEY, the Dean of Windsor, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Subdean of the Chapel Royal, Rev. F. GARDEN. Earl DE LA WARR gave away his sister, the Dowager Marchioness, and Hon. ARTHUR STANLEY was the bridegroom's best man. A drizzling rain had almost melted away the crowd before the ceremony was over, and only very few remained to see the bride and bridegroom depart in a very plain carriage and pair. Lord and Lady DERBY left town in the afternoon for Holwood, near Bromley, in Kent, where they will remain a fortnight before returning to London. Lord DERBY was born on the 21st of July, 1826, and the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury was born on the 23d of July, 1824.

A Thrilling Boat Adventure—An All-Night Pull Against the Tide.

From the Dundee Courier, July 5.

On Friday night, four plasterers, belonging to Aberdeen, who are employed at a new villa in course of erection at Muchalls, a neighboring coast village, had gone a little way off the coast in a boat for the purpose of enjoying an hour or two's fishing. Darkness having suddenly surrounded them, it was thought time to return, but none of them being acquainted with the coast, they missed the creek, and, fearful of striking the rocks, which rise perpendicularly to a great height, they rowed a little way off the land. A stiff wind having begun to blow from the north-west, they lost all control over the boat—which is a mere cockle-shell of ten feet keel—and, although they labored hard at the oars, they found to their dismay that the boat was being drifted further and further out to sea. To add to their misfortune a drenching rain fell, and two of the men, worn out by rowing, and from the effect of the cold and rain, lay down in the bottom of the boat quite benumbed. The other two, although also well-nigh exhausted with the exertions made, did their best to keep the head of the boat right, and the wind having moderated a little as the light began to dawn, the imminent danger they were in of the boat swamping was considerably lessened. When Saturday morning broke they descried the houses of Stonehaven, but the distance between them and the shore being about four miles, they found their strength quite insufficient to row such a distance. About 7 o'clock in the morning they tried to put themselves in the way of a steamer that seemed to be bearing down upon them, but she passed at a great distance, and evidently did not see the signals they made. Although not seen on board the steamer, they were observed by some fishermen who had been standing on the pier watching the tiny craft for some time, and wondering what the little strange boat could be doing so far at sea at such an early hour, on such a rough morning. A boat was speedily manned, and with the freshening breeze soon bore down and rescued the men from their perilous position.

Woman's Demand for the Privileges of Both Sexes—A Protest.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 5.

A crowded meeting of the Victoria Discussion Society was held last night to discuss a paper read by Mr. MCGREGOR ALLAN, entitled "A protest against woman's demand for the privileges of both sexes." The agitation for woman's right Mr. ALLAN attributed largely to the enforced celibacy of so large a number of our fellow-country women, on account of emigration, and the growing objection of middle and upper class men to contract marriage. Wifehood and motherhood, he said, were women's natural position. Women could no more make laws than they could defend the land, or men perform the duties of wifehood and motherhood. A lively discussion followed the reading of the paper, after which Miss FAITHFULL replied. She said the opponents of the question which she advocated, were fighting an imaginary shadow, if they supposed that those who believed in the fuller development of woman, wished to set nature at defiance. It was their deep belief in the distinct powers of men and women which led them to feel that until their action was combined, even in reference to the State, they were working from a one-sided point of view. It was generally acknowledged that while a man provided the home, it was a woman's duty to regulate it, and all she asked was for an expansion of this. While men defended their country with their swords, women were bound to assist in the social regulation of it. She repudiated the serious charge that a contempt for domestic life and domestic duties found favor with those concerned in the movement. They desired most sincerely to bridge over the gulf which, according to friend and foe, was widening between men and women, but they thought that domesticity had few worse enemies than the advocates of a system which separated their social, intellectual and spiritual interests. Then they were supposed to be setting aside Divine teaching. She desired to say most emphatically that if she could not reconcile this movement with the highest Christian rule, she would never say another word in its favor.

FRANCE.

A Russian Novelist's Account of the Execution of Traupmann.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 5.

Among the select few who, in addition to the officials, were admitted within the prison to witness TRAUPMANN'S execution, was M. TOURGUENEFF, the Russian novelist, who has written a long account of it for one of the Russian newspapers. At the last moment, when the scene on the scaffold was about to be enacted, M. TOURGUENEFF'S courage failed him, and he remained below, while the executioner and his victim passed up the steps. His narrative, however, suggests that the preliminaries were not the least horrible part of the affair. He describes with much force the painful suspense of the hours of waiting, the kind of guilty consciousness which oppressed the company who were for the occasion guests of the prison director, their restlessness and forced conversation; the dull, hoarse roar of the mob outside, rising in bounds like a Wagnerian crescendo, and spreading like a wave of terrible vibrations. There was much talk about *lui*—TRAUPMANN was scarcely ever named—soundly asleep in an inner cell and about other criminals in the same situation. For the entertainment of some friends the executioner went through a rehearsal of the guillotine, tilting over the bascule and lowering the knife. There was punch, chocolate, and other refreshments for the visitors, but TOURGUENEFF could touch none of them. At 6½ they all went to TRAUPMANN'S cell. He had just risen, and was writing a letter to his mother. He gave a wild look when they appeared; but before the director's brief announcement was over, he had resumed his tranquillity. "I knew he wouldn't be afraid," said M. CLAUDE; "now he has got over the first shock, I will answer for him," in an encouraging tone, as a master might flatter a pupil to embolden him. Except for his thick protruding mouth, like a brute's, TRAUPMANN was a good-looking young fellow, slight but strong, with fresh, almost rosy cheeks, which never blanched, large expressive eyes, long eyelashes, a faint down on his chin, and thick black hair, rather curly. But what struck M. TOURGUENEFF most was the calm easy grace, the modest simplicity of his movements, in changing the straitwaistcoat for a clean shirt, putting on his shoes, and otherwise making ready. He kept his eyes down, and drew a deep, measured breath, as one who is saving himself for a long climb. All at once, as they were passing from the cell to the pinioning-room, the lamp of the staircase went out, and left them in perfect darkness. Then commenced a regular stampede up the stairs, every one rushing pell-mell and elbowing to be first, hats tumbling off, cries for a light, and *lui* in the midst of them leaping along with the rest, possibly revolving some sudden desperate design, favored by the obscurity, of self-destruction if not of vengeance. The race once started was kept up even when they again came within the range of lights, and in this fashion they reached the room where TRAUMANN'S toilet for the scaffold was to be completed. An old man, with swollen and gouty fingers, set to work to bind his limbs, but the straps were too wide. There was a search for some tool to pierce fresh holes in them; the old man got nervous, but when the holes were made they were not enough, and again others had to be pierced; then there was a difficulty in getting the buckles adjusted, and though it was, after all, only a few minutes which were thus wasted, it seemed an eternity to all concerned. The priest had first to slacken, and then to suspend the reading of the prayers, for fear he should be done too soon. There was another hitch when the old man had to cut off the neck of TRAUPMANN'S shirt. He cut too sparingly, and had to ply the scissors again to please the chief executioner. Mr. TOURGUENEFF asks why the shirt could not be prepared before it is put on, and is future, we believe, this is to be done. Only once in the subsequent march to the scaffold did TRAUPMANN lose his composure, and that was when the gates were thrown open, and the guillotine appeared in front. He staggered as if from a blow, but only for an instant. His violence on the scaffold was probably an almost unconscious instinct.

VERMONT.

Country Life—A Vermont Farmer—Interview With Gen. O'Neil—A New Canal—A Glorious Sunset.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, July 11, 1870.

"Blessed is he—remote as were the mortals
Of the first age, from business and its cares—
Who plows paternal fields with his own oxen,
Free from the bonds of credit or of debt;
* * * * * * *
Or marks from far the lowing herds that wander
Leisurely down the calm, secluded vale;
* * * * * * *
While through the steep banks slip the gliding waters,
And birds are plaintive in the forest glens;
And limpid fountains, with a drowsy tinkle,
Invite the light wings of noonday sleep."

Lying in a hammock, suspended in the shade of two large trees; a rippling, murmuring brook keeping me company with its soft music; a good cigar in my mouth, and just conscious of the presence in my immediate vicinity of a large parrot, which incessantly tells me to "stop my noise," I recalled the words of HORACE, which I have placed at the head of this letter. Think not that I have turned my quill into a plowshare, however, even if I have permitted it to dig from the past some verses of the famous old bard. But I am fast learning to believe in every word of praise the poets ever bestowed on country life and country living.

A COUNTRY FARMER.

For a few days I have "pitched my tent" with a regular, genuine and thorough New-England farmer. None of your theoretical farmers who frequent clubs and, owning a garden patch, would lay down farming laws for the universe. But a farmer who, when you ask what he knows about farming, instead of requiring several months to answer you with a series of essays, points to his flourishing fields, waving and nodding a reply, with their wealth of crop; points to his stock of horses, cows, pigs, &c., all of the best blood, and representing wealth untold; points to his well-filled barns and granaries; bids you look at his handsome and substantial home. That is my test of a good farmer—results and facts, not theories.

To be a little more definite as to my locality, I am three miles south-east of Burlington, on the shore of Shelbourne Bay. Over in the west rise the high peaks of the Adirondack range, assuming in the twilight all manner of strange configurations. Then the blue waters of Lake Champlain are in the immediate foreground, and in the east the Green Mountains, Vermont's back-bone, with the lofty heights of Mount Mansfield and Camel's Hump standing like grim sentinels in the north and south-east. The scenery is exceedingly lovely, though destitute of the grandeur which a wilder region might impart. The name of "mine host" is DREW, though I mention the name in confidence, as he might not wish it made public. His history is like that of many others, and shows what prudence, thrift, shrewdness, and a love of real estate will do for some men. The owner of the three-hundred-acre farm where I am staying began life for himself with a York shilling for his capital. The first twenty-five dollars he earned were put into a quarter-acre lot, and almost all his earnings were similarly invested in real estate. For twenty-one years, Mr. DREW kept a hotel, and is well known to many travelers. Meantime his investments had proved profitable, and four or five years ago he took to farming, and owns now one of the finest farms and handsomest houses in the State. He always acted on the principle of getting the best of everything; his horses call *Ethan Allen*, *Daniel Lambert* or *Columbus* sire; his cattle are pure Ayreshire; his sheep merinos. Twenty-seven premiums at the last Fair will give an idea of the value of his stock.

Country life here means health. Plenty of riding and driving, haying, if you incline that way when the sun shines, fishing and rowing, excursions to mountains, with fresh milk, cream and home-made butter *ad lib.* Every comfort in the house and also out of it, what more could the most incorrigible Sybarite demand?

The trip on the lake, from Whitehall here, is a thoroughly enjoyable one. The boats are large and comfortable, and many of the stepping-places, such as Ticonderoga and Crown Point, invested with historic interest. Ticonderoga, as is known, is where Gen. ETHAN ALLEN astounded the English General by summoning him to surrender, in the name of the "Great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress," of neither of whom the Britisher had, probably, ever before heard.

GEN. O'NEILL.

Burlington rejoices in the possession of a "caged lion." The once proud monarch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the whilom General of the Fenian army, is behind the bars of the Burlington jail. Last Sunday evening, I sought and obtained an "interview" with Gen. O'NEILL. The General was in good spirits, having been visited on that day by a prominent Fenian of the Savage branch of the organization, who had agreed to go bail for him, although plainly expressing his non-agreement with O'NEILL's conduct. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, the irrepressible, had also telegraphed that for the sake of old Ireland, and for the General's sake, he would free him from his bonds. Taking a seat in a cozy parlor, the Sheriff, Mr. LUMAN A. DREW, said that he would bring the General down. In a few minutes there appeared at the door a medium-sized, erect-looking gentleman, whom I was introduced to as Gen. O'NEILL. The General was dressed in a suit of gray, and did not seem at all the worse for his confinement. He has a pleasant face, is frank and ready in conversation, and certainly impresses those who meet him very favorably. I told him that I thought I would call and see him, and should be glad to have him tell me as much as he felt disposed to with reference to his great fiasco. The General then gave me, at some length, the full details of his plans and preparations; also, the particulars of his arrest. Much of what was said was not new, but in view of his approaching trial, three weeks hence, some of his remarks may not be without interest. Gen. O'NEILL said that he expected to be released on bail in a day or two, and that he had a written statement which he should then publish, as he felt that the whole affair had been grossly misrepresented. He then spoke of his connection with the Brotherhood, the raid of 1866, and the reason for his planning this last movement. The Senate branch were a set of political tricksters, nearly all of them holding political office and using the Irish vote for political purposes. He was determined to see how much "fight" there was in the Brotherhood, and so planned a raid. He claimed credit for having, "unbeknown to either Government" collected arms and equipments for 15,000 men upon the border. He knew the course the United States Government would take, and that his only hope of success consisted in the most absolute secrecy. GRANT he knew would act promptly like a soldier, and he knew also that SHERMAN would follow promptly the orders of his chief. He sought to evade, not to violate, the Constitution, for he was a citizen of the United States, and had fought and bled and well-nigh died in its service. Having provided arms, &c., the next thing was to secure men. He could only ask their word of honor to be with him at a certain day. No laws could hold them or force them. He knew "his people" to be exceedingly mercurial, easily elevated, easily depressed. But Boston had promised 1,000 to 1,200 men; New-York as many more, and other cities large numbers, until he felt sure of having 4,000 men at Franklin, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23rd, the day for which an advance was ordered. Meantime he bought a ticket for Chicago, doing this to deceive the papers into the belief that he was going there to meet an agent of REIL's; stopped at Buffalo, and then came on to Franklin.

"How much truth was there in the report that you were acting with REIL? Was there any?"

"Yes. He was, however, trying to play his game with me and I mine with him. If REIL could make his arrangements with the Canadian Government, all right, he did not want our aid. If he could not, we were to attack the Red River Expedition. In fact, two hundred men were to leave Maine for that purpose. Others were to seize Richmond and tear up the railroad track to Montreal."

"What was your plan, General?"

"To move on St. Johns and seize it before either Government could interfere, then to tear up the track and wait for reinforcements. In two days I should have had 25,000 or 30,000 men to menace Montreal with."

"To what do you attribute your failure?"

"Entirely and solely to lack of men. Boston promised 1,200 men and sent seventeen. Instead of three or four thousand men I had just 176 on the Tuesday morning when I had given the order to advance."

"Why did you go ahead then?"

"Well, Sir, I heard that men were coming on every train, and supposed they had been delayed, but thought I would send out skirmishers to find out where the enemy were. Men did not appreciate rightly the value of time. They kept putting off. They would go the next day, or they waited for news."

"And then occurred your arrest?"

"Yes. I will tell you about that. It has never been correctly told. Gen. FOSTER will substantiate all I say. You see while I was in camp with the Vermont company of sixty-five men, before we had attempted any movement at all, I had placed a sentry on the road to prevent teams from passing to and fro. Gen. FOSTER came to my tent. I told him that he must not arrest me, as I would not submit to it. My men were with me, and he must not attempt an arrest. Like a prudent man he agreed with me, but said he wanted to read the President's proclamation. I told him we knew all about that; there were plenty of copies in camp. So the General left. But I knew then that if I wished to get the start of the Government I had to hurry up. So I determined to send out the Vermont company as skirmishers and see if the enemy were before me in any force. So they started up the road by fours, and at the border deployed in skirmish line. They had only advanced a few steps across when the Canadians opened fire, and a heavy one it was, too. I gained what I wanted in the shape of a knowledge of the position of the enemy, and the men, being all boys and naturally beginning to waver, they were drawn up on a hill on the left, the Canadians keeping up a rattling fire, which rather disorganized the boys. My intention was to make a flank movement as soon as the expected reinforcements should come up. Seeing, however, that the men were getting more and more disorganized, I left the house where I had been, went toward them and tried to rally them, offering to lead them myself if they would advance. When I found they would not go I made the speech to them which has been correctly reported. Meanwhile I had sent back an aid to hurry forward the expected reinforcements, and the New-York men, some few of whom were in camp some distance back. The men not appearing, I became very anxious for fear the United States Government would get ahead of me, and so rode back myself, with an officer. As I was riding, I saw Gen. FOSTER's carriage driving down the road, and said that I must avoid him, and so turned off to one side. It was the General's carriage, but he was not in it. I rode on until I saw a crowd of citizens collected about one of the wounded men who was lying by the roadside. So I stopped, made my way through the crowd and spoke a few words to the wounded man. As I passed out of the crowd on the opposite side, Gen. FOSTER, with a deputy, stepped up to me, and, taking me by the arm said, "General, I shall have to arrest you," I jumped back as he spoke, but he said, "Resistance is useless; these men (pointing to the forty or fifty citizens who were gathering around us) have agreed to assist me in making the arrest." I saw that I was caught. I did not intend to make a fool of myself by resisting the United States Government, especially when I had no weapon but a rusty sword; and so as the General stepped up to take me again, I said that I would go with him. So we got into the carriage, and the horses were driven at a full run. As we approached the camp of the New-York men, the driver shouted to the men to clear the way, and they, of course, knowing nothing of my capture, jumped to one side, and in about three seconds we had gone by them. The idea of my calling on them to rescue me was absurd. That is the whole story which has been persistently misrepresented. Not a reporter was present except one, and he was drunk by the roadside, and the gentleman with you assisted him to assume an erect position. BOYLES O'REILLY wasn't "at the front." I have been blamed for lack of military capacity, &c., but people seem to forget that there is not much chance to display generalship with an army of sixty-five men. My selection of a day, Dominion Day, has been found fault with. Knowing nothing of the intended raid, I knew the troops would be busy "celebrating" at Montreal and Quebec. However, I am willing to submit my claims to military capacity to the judgment of military men."

After some general conversation, during which Gen. O'NEIL stated that the possibility of doing any fighting on this side of the water had been demonstrated to be an impossibility, and that he did not believe it would ever be attempted again, I was invited to visit the General's quarters. So, preceded by the Sheriff, I ascended a winding staircase, and pushing open a very heavy iron door, stood in a large, roomy corridor, about twenty-eight by twelve feet. On the left side on entering are half a dozen cells with their grated doors, containing each a bed. They were empty, and the General remarked that the Sheriff had deprived him of his staff. When he came he had a "gentleman of African descent" and a New-Englander for companions. At one end of the corridor were the washing appliances; on the right, a large cot-bed, two or three chairs and a table on which was RICHEDSON's *Life of Grant* and some other works. As the General remarked, the place was certainly a cool one, the jail being of stone, and everything was done to make him as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. As we left the place a couple of visitors came up to visit the prisoner.

THE NEW CANAL.

But my letter has already stretched to a somewhat formidable length. Before I close, I must allude to a new canal which it is expected will soon be built, to connect the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. The canal will go from St. Johns to the mouth of the Ottawa, nine miles above Montreal. The completion of the canal will save at least a dollar a ton on the transit of coal, iron, slate and marble. The new canal takes its name from the ancient village of Caughnawaga, opposite the mouth of the Ottawa. When the canal is finished, a propeller can run down from Lake Erie and deliver its freight at Burlington in three days from Lake Erie, while the same freight, if shipped at Buffalo, would be on the average thirteen days in reaching Albany. Freight from Lake Erie via Burlington may be delivered via Boston in Liverpool before the same freight by Erie Canal can be shipped from New-York. Gov. UNDERWOOD, of Burlington, is President of the Company, and is the most active in forwarding its interests.

A MAGNIFICENT SUNSET.

As I close my letter we are having one of the most magnificent sunsets it has ever been my privilege to witness. The sharp lines of the Adirondack range loom up against the light clouds of the sky. The clear waters of the lake reflect the gorgeous colors of the clouds above, the rippling waves distorting the reflected images into all manner of fantastic shapes. The sun himself seemed loth to bid good night to earth, and even when he himself had sunk beneath the western horizon, sent back bright rays as reminders of his continued affection. And then when the villages which dot the western shore of the lake have faded into obscurity, dark clouds rise in the east, and a driving, pouring rain chases away the beautiful cloud-paintings. The scene was one for a painter's pencil, and, although I have seen glorious sunsets at sea, on the Alps, in the Sierras and the Rockies, at the Golden Gate and elsewhere, I think that last night's farewell of day to Lake Champlain can carry off the palm.

H. W. R.

Arrest of a Miscreant in the Act of Securing Ties Across a Railroad Track.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette, July 15.

One of the most fiendish crimes in the calendar, is that of placing obstructions upon a railway track. A member of this numerous class of scoundrels is in a fair way of coming to grief, and if he had his deserts a piece of stout hemp and a short shift would be accommodated for him. This morning, as train No. 10 on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad was near Harmony, about 7 o'clock, they found some ties braced in across the track, and conductor ANDREW MCCUTCHEN thought he saw a man sneaking around in the adjacent field. He put off two of his brakemen on the opposite side of his train, and pulled out on his way eastward. The brakemen made a *detour*, and by the time they came near the place where the first ties had been fixed they caught a fellow in the act of re-setting them across the track. When the scoundrel saw the men he started for the woods, but he was not quite swift enough, and soon fell an unwilling prey to his angry pursuers. He was taken to Harmony, where Agent JAS. B. HARRIS made a charge against him and he was sent to jail at Bowling Green in default of $2,000 bail. We trust that the plea of insanity may not even be able to clear the wretch, but that the full measure of the law may be meted out to him. He gave his name as GILES, or JILES, and said he was from Illinois. He pleaded guilty to the charge preferred, and gave as the reason for his villainy—fun!

CURRENT NOTES.

BAILIE BEYTON, of Lebanon, Tenn., is again a candidate for Congress.

Gov. WILLIAM JOHNSON is spoken of as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Kentucky.

A colored mail-route agent, between Louisville and Mount Vernon, Ky., entered on the duties of his office on the 16th inst.

Cholera is "raging" among the chickens of Gallatin County, Ky., and one man has lost upward of a hundred.

Mr. J. F. JUDD, of Hartford, Conn., has contributed $5,000 to the endowment fund of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn.

Excursions to the coal mines are among the Summer entertainments of the people of Columbus, Ohio. The necessary costume includes walking-shoes, shawls and water-proof cloaks.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gravely asserts "that Mrs. Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, declines to receive calls from the wife of LYNCH, the colored Secretary of State."

A "grand convocation" of the Improved Order of Red Men is to be held in Pittsburg, Penn., today. The tribes of the whole State are to send delegations.

The *Courier-Journal* says that to give expression to the wish that France may whip Prussia, is a *casus belli* in any lager-beer saloon in Louisville.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in June were $147,300, being an increase of $12,805 over the corresponding period of last year.

An exchange has heard of a hen which was found, after a three weeks' search, in the back part of a hardware store, trying to hatch out a dozen porcelain door-knobs.

The Trenton (N. J.) *State Gazette* rejoices over the fact that on a recent visit to one of the offices in the State House, two of the attachés were found engaged in reading the Bible.

One of the oldest settlers of Detroit, Mich., died on the 14th inst. He removed to Ypsilanti in 1834, when the settlement was in its infancy, and succeeded in accumulating a fortune.

A robber in Tennessee sent an impecunious victim home for his money, but the victim returned with a double-barreled shot-gun instead, and shot the confiding robber. Cruel!

An Illinois spiritualist hazards the horrible prediction that President GRANT is to fall by the hand of an assassin on the 4th of July, 1876. A little lunatic-asylum discipline might be of advantage to the spiritualist in the meantime.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Sentinel* of July 1, states that a number of planters in that vicinity have begun cotton picking, and that new corn has been brought into market and sold at $1 25 per bushel.

Measures are being taken looking to the completion of the Fort Wayne and Pacific Railroad. The line is to run from New-London, through Fort Wayne, and thence to Omaha, a distance of 800 miles.

The journey of the Chinese laborers to Alabama, is chronicled with due care by the reporters in towns along the route. The Celestials are accompanied by an interpreter, physician and store-keeper.

The New-Haven (Conn.) *Palladium* complains that some hardened criminal has been desecrating the graves at the Fair Haven Cemetery by carrying off the bouquets and wreaths of natural flowers placed there in memory of the dead.

There is a common sentiment in the South and North on at least one subject—ice. The Southern mind in Montgomery, Ala., turns with undisguised pleasure to the prospect of a larger supply. The most ultra "Northern" man cannot do more.

The Court of Common Pleas, in Philadelphia, has decided that PHILIP LAURY is the genuine Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Judge ALLISON, in giving the opinion, said that the "Knights" number 45,000 in Pennsylvania.

An Albany Hebrew clothier, named EICHEBROWNER, has been brought into the Courts by his maid of all work, who charges that he has refused to permit her to carry away her clothing, although in her debt to the extent of two years' wages.

According to the Indianapolis *Journal*, a challenge to fight a duel has passed between a prominent member of the Bar and a policeman, arising out of some impertinent question put by the former to the latter while on the witness' stand.

The feeling in the West toward the Indians may be understood from the following which is used in describing a fight in which twelve savages were killed: "Conversion and death of twelve more heathens. Glory to God and our cavalry."

A colored man named JOHN FOSTER, a resident of Franklin, Ind., has brought suit against the Jefferson Railroad Company to recover damages for incivility on the part of the conductor, who declined to permit either himself or wife to choose which car they should ride in.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has the following which may possibly be understood by visitors to our Northern Summer resort: "The well-known "Bolly" LEWIS, of Cincinnati, has connected himself with Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, and will carry on a 'banking' business at Saratoga."

The Philadelphia *Day* says that the Schuylkill Navy is an organization of which the "City of Brotherly Love" may well feel proud, from the fact that it is composed of gentlemen who move in the best circles of Philadelphia society, and spend their leisure hours in the delightful exercise of rowing.

The "irrepressible conflict" has assumed a new phase—a struggle between white and black aspirants for Congressional dignities. At a meeting in Hale County, Ala., "JIM" GREENE, colored, who was the favorite of the colored voters recently, caned BLACKFORD, his white rival.

The Montgomery *Mail* says true bills for subornation of perjury have been found by the Grand Jury of that county against 'Squire ROSE and W. F. L. MORGAN, a lawyer practicing in ROSE's Court. The *Mail* finds consolation in the discovery that MORGAN is an Indiana "carpet-bagger."

Jeter Phillips, the Negro Murderer—He Declines to be "Interviewed."

From the Richmond Enquirer & Examiner, July 18.

Our reporter went down to the County Jail Saturday, for the purpose of seeing and conversing with JETER PHILLIPS. Mr. SMITH, the Sheriff, kindly undertook to procure from him permission for an interview, but PHILLIPS declined to see any one at this time. Especially was he determined not to see any newspaperman. He thinks the newspapers have never done him justice, and bitterly complains that the only time he ever allowed himself to be interviewed, the reporter went away and published many things which were said in strictest secrecy. Though we were not allowed to see him, we were furnished by Sheriff SMITH and his deputies with some interesting facts connected with his prison life. PHILLIPS is in excellent health—better health than he has had for two years. His personal appearance has not much altered since he was last seen by the public in the United States court-room, though, of course, he looks a little older. He now wears a moustache and goatee, and his face, though white, does not present that blanched appearance so common to those who have endured long confinement. His appetite is excellent and his sleeping good. In the day [illegible] the morning and evening papers and always reads them thoroughly. He is especially anxious to see what they say about him. But his bibles and his hymn book are now his constant companions. He reads them continually. Lately he sent a message into the clerk's office, asking those there to pray for him. He does not see his spiritual advisers often—probably does not want to. Dr. JETER has only been there once in the past four months, and Dr. DICKINSON once in the past two months. They are always willing to come to him, and the officers are always ready to send for them when asked. PHILLIPS keeps his cell in excellent condition. The books and few articles of furniture he is allowed to have, are always tidily arranged. He yet pays attention to his personal appearance. His short curly hair is always neatly combed, and he is scrupulously careful about his clothing. He seems to have given up all hope. Sheriff SMITH, while conversing with him Saturday, said: "I am going up to the Governor's office in about an hour, can I do anything for you?" "I reckon not," PHILLIPS replied. Said Sheriff SMITH: "If it were possible for you to see the Governor face to face do you not think you could tell him something of your case of an extenuating character?" "I don't know," said PHILLIPS. "I wrote out my statement long ago, and gave it to my counsel—all I can say was said then. He was not permitted to read it in court. They have seen the Governor, and, no doubt, done all they could." When the Sheriff told him that it was his duty to inform him that further hope would be in vain, PHILLIPS replied, "So Mr. STAPLES informed me," and he bowed his head slightly. He does not show absolute indifference as to his fate, but he has schooled himself to take things coolly. He never shows surprise; he seems emotionless. Nothing has ever yet wrenched a tear from his eye; but those who know him best think that he cannot maintain this discipline unto the end. But about that only the future can determine, and we waste no words in useless predictions.

LITTLE VAGABONDS.

The Habits, Homes and Amusements of the Street Boys of New-York—What the Children's Aid Society is Doing for Them, as Set Forth by One of its Officers.

There is without doubt in the blood of most children—as an inheritance, perhaps, from some remote barbarian ancestor—a passion for roving. There are few of us who cannot recall the delicious pleasure of wandering at free will in childhood, far from schools, houses, and the tasks laid upon us, and leading in the fields or woods a semi-savage existence. In fact, to some of us, now in manhood, there is scarcely a greater pleasure of the senses than to gratify "the savage in one's blood," and lead a wild life in the woods. The boys among the poor feel this passion often almost irresistibly. Nothing will keep them in school or at home. Having, perhaps, kind parents and not a peculiarly disagreeable home, they will yet rove off night and day, enjoying the idle, lazzaroni life on the docks, living in the Summer almost in the water, and curling down at night, as the animals do, in any corner they can find, hungry and ragged, but light-hearted, and enjoying immensely their vagabond life. Probably as a sensation, not one that the street lad will ever have in after life will equal the delicious feeling of carelessness and independence with which he lies on his back in the Spring sunlight on a pile of dock lumber, and watches the moving life on the river, and munches his crust of bread. It frequently happens that no restraint or punishment can check this Indian-like propensity.

A ROVER REFORMED.

We recall one fine little fellow who was honest, and truthful, and kind-hearted, but who, when the roving passion in the blood came up, left everything and spent his days and nights on the wharves, and rambling about the streets. His mother, a widow, knew only too well what this habit was bringing him to, for unfortunately the life of a young barbarian in New-York has little poetry in it. The youthful vagrant soon becomes idle and unfit to work; he is hungry and cannot win his food from the waters and the woods, like his savage prototype, therefore he must steal. He makes the acquaintance of the petty thieves, pickpockets and young sharpers of the City. He learns to lie and swear; to pick pockets, rifle street stands and break open shop-windows or doors; so that this barbarian habit is the universal stepping-stone to children's crimes. In this case, the worthy woman locked the boy up in her room, and sent down word to us that her son would like a place in the country, if the employer would come up and take him.

We dispatched an excellent gentleman to her from the interior, who desired a "model boy," but when he arrived, he found, to his dismay, the lad kicking through the panels of the door, and declaring he would die sooner than go. The boy then disappeared for a few days, when his mother found him ragged and half-starved about the docks, and brought him home and whipped him severely. The next morning he was off again, and was gone a week, until the Police brought him back in a wretched condition. The mother, now in desperation, tried the "Christian Brothers," who had a fence ten feet high about their premises, and kept the lad, it was said, part of the time chained. But the fence was mere sport to the little vagrant, and he was soon off. She now tried the "Half-Orphan Asylum," but this succeeded no better. Then the "Juvenile Asylum" was applied to, and the lad was admitted; but here he spent but a short probation, and was soon beyond their reach. The mother now in desperation resolved to send him to the Far West, under the charge of the Children's Aid Society. Knowing his habits, she led him down by the collar to the office, sat by him there, and accompanied him to the railroad depot with the party of children. He was placed on a farm in Northern Michigan, where, fortunately, there was considerable game in the neighborhood. To the surprise of us all, he did not at once run away, being perhaps attracted by the shooting he could indulge in, when not at work.

At length a chance was offered him of being a trapper, and he began his rovings in good earnest. From the Northern Peninsula of Michigan to the Rocky Mountains, he wandered over the woods and wilds for years, making a very good living by his sales of skins, and saving considerable money. All accounts showed him to be a very honest, decent, industrious lad; a city vagrant about to be a thief transformed into a country vagrant making an honest living. Our books give hundreds of similar stories, where a free country life and the amusements and sports of the farmers, when work is slack, have gratified healthfully the vagrant appetite. The mere riding a horse, or owning a calf or a lamb, or trapping an animal in Winter, seems to have an astonishing effect in cooling the fire in the blood in the city rover, and making him contented.

HABITS OF STREET BOYS.

The habits of the army of little street vagrants who rove through our City, have something unaccountable and mysterious in them. We have in various parts of the City little "Stations," as it were, in their weary journey of life, where we ostensibly try to refresh them, but where we really hope to break up their service in the army of vagrancy, and make honest lads of them. These "Lodging-houses" are contrived after much experience, so ingeniously that they inevitably attract in the young vagabonds, and drain the quarter of them where they are placed. We give the boys, in point of fact, more for their money than they can get anywhere else, and the whole house is made attractive and comfortable for them. But the reasons of their coming to a given place seem unaccountable. Thus there will be a "lodge" in some out of the way quarter, with no special attractions, which for years will drag along with a comparatively small number of lodgers, when suddenly without any change being made, there will come a rush of guests to it, and scores will have to be sent away, and the house be crowded for months after. Perhaps these denizens of boxes and barges have their own fashions, like their elders, and a "boys' hotel" becomes popular and has a run of custom like the larger houses of entertainment. The numbers, too, at different seasons, vary singularly. Thus, in the coldest nights of Winter, when few boys could venture to sleep out, and one would suppose there would be a rush to these warmed and comfortable "lodges," the attendance in some houses falls off. And in all, the best months are the Spring and Autumn rather than the Winter or Summer. Sometimes a single night of the week will show a remarkable increase of lodgers, though for what reason no one can divine.

DIFFERENT LODGING-HOUSES.

The lodgers in the different houses are singularly different. These in the parent lodging-house—the Newsboys', in Park-place—seem more of the true *gamin* order: sharp, ready, light-hearted, quick to understand, and quick to act, generous and impulsive, and with an air of being well used "to steer their own canoe" through whatever rapids and whirlpools. These lads seem to include more also of that chance medley of little wanderers who drift into the City from the country, and other large towns—boys floating on the current, no one knows whence or whither. They are, as a rule, younger than in the other "lodges," and some of them are induced to take places on farms, or with mechanics in the country. One of the mysterious things about this boys' hotel is, what becomes of the large numbers that enter it? In the course of the twelve months there passes through its hospitable doors a procession of more than *eight thousand* different youthful rovers of the streets—boys without homes or friends—yet, on any one night, there is not an average of more than two hundred. Each separate boy accordingly averages but nine days in his stay. We can trace during the year the course of, perhaps, a thousand of these young vagrants, for most of whom we provide ourselves. What becomes of the other seven thousand? Many, no doubt, find occupation in the City or country; some in the pleasant seasons take their pleasure and business at the watering-places and other large towns; some return to relatives or friends; many are arrested and imprisoned, and the rest of the ragged throng drift away, no one knows whither. The up-town lodging-houses seem often to gather in a more permanent class of lodgers; they become frequently genuine boarding-houses for children. Thus, in the West Eighteenth-street house, (near Seventh-avenue,) established near the head-quarters of the notorious "Nineteenth-street Gang," the lads appear to remain longer and are more seldom inclined to accept situations in the country. They seem to be, too, a more destitute and, perhaps, lower class than "the down-town boys." Perhaps, by a process of "natural selection," only the sharpest and brightest lads get through the intense "struggle for existence" which belongs to the most crowded portions of the City, while the duller are given to the up-town Wards. We throw out the hypothesis for some future investigator. The East Eleventh-street House, (near Avenue C,) has its peculiar constituency also—more docile, and apparently capable of improvement than in some of the others, but equally hard-pressed and poor. The Rivington-street Lodge, (near Goerck-street,) attracts in a very bright, decent, and yet impoverished class of lads, some of whom work at regular trades, though the majority follow street occupations for a living. For some indescribable reason, many "canal boys" drift in here.

Each of these lodging-houses has its own peculiar attractions for the young vagrants. In the latter (at No. 325 Rivington-street,) is an old public school building, and, from its many windows and high rooms, is well open to air and light, and remarkably adapted to its purpose. The Superintendent, Mr. CALDER, has made it especially pleasant with a bright little flower garden in the rear, and many flowers and a small aquarium in the audience-room. The "Fifth-avenue Hotel," as some of the boys call the Park-place House, is so large and airy, with such ample baths and gymnasium, and is kept with so much liberality and judgment, and such perfect neatness, by the experienced Superintendent and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. O'CONNOR, that it is immensely popular with the whole "bummer" class. The West Eighteenth-street House (just presented to the Society by three of the trustees and their friends) shows the most remarkable instance of economical management which we have known in regard to institutions of this character.

During the month of May, the Superintendent, Mr. GOURLEY, lodged eighty boys every night, and fed them with two meals, at a cost to each lodger of five cents for a meal and five cents for lodging, at the same time feeding and lodging some gratuitously; the boys were kept clean, had enough to eat, and were brought under all the good moral and mental influences of the House; and, at the end of the month, the institution had not only cost nothing to the public, but Mr. GOURLEY absolutely turned over eleven dollars and sixty-five cents to the Society. That is, his rent being paid by the liberal gentlemen mentioned above, he had managed to keep his boys, pay the wages and food of three servants, a night-watchman and errand boy, and the salaries and table expenses of the Superintendent, Matron, and their family. If this is not "economical charity," it would be difficult to find it. The Eleventh-street Lodge is the most unpromising of any in externals, and yet for some unknown cause, is for its extent of accommodations, the best attended. Were its rent paid, but little expense would be left to the public for all its benefactions. All of the lodges are kept with perfect neatness by incessant scrubbing, and free use of Croton water and "Lyon's powders." Their floors look like ships' decks.

THEATERS.

The great amusement of this multitude of street vagabonds is the cheap theater. Like most boys, they have a passion for the drama. But to them the pictures of Kings and Queens, the processions of courtiers and soldiers on the stage, and the wealthy gentlemen aiding and rescuing distressed peasant girls, are the only glimpses they ever get of the great world of history and society above them, and they are naturally entranced by them. Many a lad will pass a night in a box, and spend his last sixpence, rather than lose this show. Unfortunately, these low theaters seem the rendezvous for all disreputable characters; and here "the bummers" make the acquaintance of the higher class, whom they so much admire, of "flashmen," thieves, pickpockets and rogues.

We have taken the pains at different times to see some of the pieces represented in these places, and have never witnessed anything improper or immoral. On the contrary, the popular plays were always of a heroic and moral cast, "Uncle Tom," when it was played in the Bowery, undoubtedly had a good moral and political effect in the years before the war, on these ragamuffins.

The salvation of New-York, as regards this army of young vagabonds, is, without doubt, its climate.

There can be no permanent class of lazzaroni under our Winters. The cold compels work. The snow drives "the street-rats," as the Police call them, from their holes. Then the homeless boys seek employment and a shelter. And when they are once brought under the series of moral and physical instrumentalities contrived for their benefit, they cease soon to be vagrants, and join the great class of workers and honest producers.

A Disorderly Picnic in Chicago—The St. George's Society in Disrepute.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 15.

The annual picnic of the St. George's Benevolent Association took place yesterday, at Haas' Park. Out of respect to the excellent Society under whose auspices the picnic was given, it would be well to end the record so. The Police dockets, however, would have so many tales to tell, and the feelings of so many respectable visitors were so grossly outraged by the proceedings, that it may be as well to tell the truth, even at the risk of doing some temporary injury to a benevolent association. The St. George's picnic is an institution gotten up ostensibly for the purpose of affording English families resident here an opportunity of enjoying a friendly reunion, in a jolly, but respectable, excursion to the country. In reality, it is an institution for the purpose of making money. As it is devoted to charitable objects, it seems hard to raise objections to the methods employed in raising it. Yet there is a limit to human forbearance, and if money cannot be raised for benevolent purposes by other means than those which gave rise to the scenes of yesterday, it were far better that many deserving English poor should starve. If the St. George's Society cannot hit upon a respectable way of raising the wind, they must take the consequences. Haas' Park should, and would, have been "pulled" yesterday, if there had been policemen enough to do it. A more disorderly house, or a house of worse fame, could not have been "pulled" within the limits of the city. A more disgraceful tumult than that which occurred at the close of the day could hardly have been imagined at the wildest Donnybrook Fair.

In saying this, it is not intended to reflect upon the personal or national character of the persons at the head of the organization. They were doubtless doing the best they could in the interest of the Society, and they achieved their principal object in collecting a large crowd. The tickets were sold indiscriminately to whomsoever would buy, and one man or woman's money, according to the theory, was as good as another's. The result was that comparatively few respectable English families made their appearance at the picnic. There were a few, and these became so disgusted, before the close of the day's proceedings, that they formed a pretty firm resolution on the spot never to come again. A number of good fellows, respectable old stand-bys, who seem to have married the St. George's picnic for better for worse, were there, doing all in their power to conduct the affair according to the rules of propriety, but they were laboring in an element which was thoroughly uncontrollable. A very large crowd was in the Park by 3 o'clock, and such a collection of thieves, strumpets and roughs could not have been seen together anywhere else on any Summer day. There was no alternative for a respectable man but to join the beer-swilling, brazen, loud-mouthing gang of disreputables, or to retire, as many were obliged to do, into the seclusion of the groves, which they could have done to much better advantage any other day. All the notorious prostitutes of the City seemed to have come out to Haas' Park for a spree. There was a marked preponderance of them over any previous year, and an equally marked diminution in the number of respectable people. As the Statistical Sanitary Superintendent would say, "the decrease in the number of respectable people was mainly owing to the increase in the number of disreputables." The games passed off quietly enough, and so did the dinner in the tent of the Society, which was well conducted. The rows commenced shortly after 3 o'clock, and did not end till the cars had reached the city. A policeman had his ear clipped off; another man had his teeth knocked out; several watches were taken, and innumerable pockets were picked. When the last car began to move cityward a general fight was inaugurated, which extended from one end to the other. There were one captain of Police, two sergeants, and twenty patrolmen on active duty, and these were totally insufficient to suppress the tumult. No sooner had one quarrel subsided than another arose on the spot. Blood was flowing freely, and occasionally pistols were drawn, and, when at last the train arrived at its destination, half of its contents seemed to be drawn toward the Police station, which did a larger business than they have done on any public holiday for many a day.

THE FIRE AT MERIDEN.

Destruction of the Meriden, Conn., Britannia Works—Loss, $200,000—Inefficiency of the Fire Department.

From the New-Haven Courier, July 18.

On Saturday morning Meriden was again visited by a conflagration which almost wholly destroyed one of the largest manufactories there. In the Britannia Works light was seen in the fourth story of the building, near the center of it. The watchman about the same time saw this light and smoke issuing from the cupola that surrounded the central portion of the structure. He sounded the steam gong, which quickly aroused the people and the Fire Department. An engine soon arrived and was ready for work, when a disastrous delay occurred. No hose was on hand. The city having completed new water-works which furnish sufficient head to throw the water over any of the buildings, they rely now mainly upon the efforts of the hose companies, which are separate and detached from the engines. No hose company arrived, as we are informed, and a man had to be sent to the house of the company, to get the hose cart down, so that much valuable time was lost. When they did arrive they exhibited inexcusable carelessness or ignorance in laying the hose, so that it did not reach the fire, and they also forgot to attach it to the engine, so that when it began to play the water was found watering the street and not the fire. These things all occasioned delay, during which the fire was making steady progress through the fourth story and into the third. In the midst of it all a disagreeable scene occurred. The Charter Oak Engine Company, on arriving, attached the hose to a double hydrant, and the Washington Engine Company, on coming up, attached to the same hydrant. This led to a dispute, and while the firemen should have been engaged in checking the flames, they were indulging in a scuffle which required the efforts of the Police and the appeals of citizens to put an end to. Another difficulty was also met with. It was soon found that the water had been shut off from one of the mains, and valuable time was lost in letting the water into it. After the various hindrances had been overcome, there was then exhibited inefficiency on the part of the Fire Department. Ladders that would reach the roof of the building were scarce, and when proper ones were put up the firemen were afraid to ascend them. The roof being covered with slate, which broke and slid off as the fire increased, alarmed the firemen when they approached the ladders and caused them to turn back. One reason of this was the fact that but few of the firemen were supplied with proper hats. At length abundance of water was poured into the building, and after several hours' vigorous work the fire was wholly extinguished. The Britannia Company had a reservoir of their own, and they threw water from it by their steam-pump, but the supply was soon exhausted. The portion burned was the third and fourth stories. The two lower stories were deluged with water and somewhat injured. The walls remain standing with the roof gone and the two upper floors burned out. In the remaining portions of the building a scene of confusion reigned on Saturday. The floors were scattered over with melted ware and damaged goods. The building was 400 feet long and four stories high, and employed, we believe, about 600 hands. It was fifty feet wide and had two brick partition-walls, with iron doors. The south end of the building, where the offices are, was protected by one of these walls, and remains almost unharmed. The work of reconstruction is to be commenced at once, the Company having promptly made arrangements to rebuild immediately. They expect to have the building completed by September, and in the meantime prosecute their work in other quarters. The origin of the fire is unknown, and is only a matter of conjecture. The watchman states that he passed through the room twenty minutes before the fire broke out there, and turned the clock, and he noticed nothing suspicious. It was stated by some, as their belief, that it was occasioned by spontaneous combustion among a lot of old rags used to wipe off the wares with. The loss from the fire is estimated in round numbers at $200,000. The work in its rough state is attended to in the fourth story, and completed in the first story, so that the most valuable part of the stock was saved. Much was also removed from the fire.

The War of Races in Alabama—Only a Few Negroes Shot—They Were, as Usual, to Blame.

The following special appears in a Selma, Ala., paper:

PATONA, Ala., July 12.—Yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock, as the up passenger train on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad was approaching Cross Plains, Ala., a white boy and negro got into a fight, and when the train halted the negroes on the tender jumped off and took a hand in the fight, when other white boys and men took part, and the fight became general. At night a party consisting of about a dozen of WENDELL PHILLIPS' children created a sensation, and almost a panic, by shooting at persons returning from church. Only one lady was slightly hurt. The citizens assembled and shot four negroes who refused to surrender. Over one hundred negroes were arrested. A carpet-bagger named LUKE, from Canada, who is teaching a negro school at this place, is under arrest as being the leader of the negroes in this murderous assault. Considerable excitement during the entire day. The white people are masters of the situation, and will hold the negroes to a strict accountability for their insane folly. Numbers of men are arriving every hour, fully armed. A Sheriff's posse will leave this evening on the train for Rome to arrest the negro ring-leaders who escaped. The authorities are determined to arrest every negro engaged in the riot, and settle the question of white supremacy at once.

The Selma paper adds: "Since the above was received, we learn from passengers who came down on the road, yesterday, that the citizens of Cross Plains arrested all the negroes in that place and in Patona, as well as the white man LUKE, tried them, on Monday, and held the man LUKE and four of the negroes, for further examination, and turned them over to the Sheriff for safe keeping. On Monday night, a party of armed men took them from the Sheriff and hung them by the road-side. Another negro who escaped the day before, was captured at Prior's Station and shot. LUKE was given time to say his prayers, and a letter was written to his wife, which was found sticking on a post near where he was hung. The bodies were still hanging at noon yesterday. Everything was reported as quiet at the Plains.

Enforcement of the Sunday Liquor Law at Yonkers—A Justice of the Peace and Deputy Sheriff Arrested.

There was much excitement among the liquor-dealers of Yonkers on Sunday last, in consequence of the Police authorities of that place enforcing the law against the sale of intoxicating drinks during the Sabbath. In the course of the forenoon Messrs. JOHN ARCHER, ROBERT FAWCETT and GEORGE CRAMBULL were arrested for violations of the Excise law, and locked up in the Station-house until Police Justice BAIRD was prepared to hold court in their cases. JAMES P. SANDERS and JOHN C. DONOHUE called at the Station-house as counsel for the accused, and proposed to give bonds for the appearance of their clients before Justice BAIRD when required, but Sergt. MANGIN declined to release the accused until ordered by Justice BAIRD. Subsequently, THOMAS SMITH, a Justice of Peace of the town, called at the Station-house, and while engaged with Mr. ELLIS, Corporation Counsel, in discussing the question of authority of the Police Sergeant to release the accused on giving bonds, becoming somewhat boisterous in his manner, was ordered out of the building, and, on refusing to comply, was also locked up. A member of the Police force subsequently went to the establishment of BRYAN FLOOD, a Deputy Sheriff, to arrest him for keeping open and selling on the Sabbath. Mr. FLOOD, as he says, was treating a few personal friends with milk-punch, and as soon as the officer entered the room the doors were locked. The officer, thus confined as a prisoner within, made an assault, as it is alleged, upon Mr. FLOOD, and then escaped through a window from the building. The Deputy Sheriff arrested the officer for assault and battery, and a posse of policemen subsequently arrested the Deputy Sheriff, who gave bonds for his appearance to answer. It is apprehended that considerable litigation will ensue before the matter is fully settled.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

Mr. Murphy to Assume his Duties on Friday.

The report which was circulated yesterday to the effect that Mr. MURPHY intended to take his seat yesterday morning was without foundation. His papers did not go on to Washington until yesterday. The new Collector was at the Custom-house yesterday afternoon, closeted in the Surveyor's office, and had an interview with Mr. GRINNELL. He finally decided to enter upon his duties as Collector on Friday of this week. On that day, therefore, it is expected that the Custom-house will present a lively appearance, and be filled with an army of applicants for office.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association—The Appointment of Mr. Murphy Indorsed.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street. N. B. LAPAUGH, President, in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the appointment by Gen. GRANT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY as Collector of Customs at the Port of New-York, is, in our opinion, a timely and judicious act, and justly calculated to harmonize and advance the best interests of the Republican Party in this City, and thereby render its organization efficient and successful.

Resolved, That a committee of three, in connection with the President of this organization, be appointed by the Chairman to represent the Association at a meeting of the State Committee to be held at Saratoga on the first Wednesday of August next.

Some twenty names were proposed for membership and referred, under the by-laws.

A resolution was also passed authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven to look after the finances of the Association.

ISAAC J. OLIVER addressed the Association at some length, sustaining the appointment of Mr. MURPHY and complaining of some parties in the Association who have exhibited a spirit of dictation and in committee have threatened to "cut the wings" of those who would not act according to their dictation. He had fought against negro slavery, and he would labor to hasten the day when the ax would be stricken from the hands of those who aspire to be white slaveholders.

Mr. LAPAUGH said he had been in favor of the appointment of Mr. GRINNELL, and was only opposed to him when he failed to recognize the claims of the true Republicans, in the adverse interests of mongrel Republicans who would vote any and every ticket. For the same reasons which made him opposed to Mr. GRINNELL he was in favor of Mr. MURPHY. The latter had ever been true to the pure, consistent and reliable members of the Republican Party. He bespoke from the hands of Collector MURPHY that prompt consideration of the claims of the true Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District which their faithfulness and devotion deserved.

Mr. OLIVER moved, and the motion was carried, that all applications for appointment in the Custom-house by Republicans of the District shall be indorsed by the President and Secretary of the Association.

A member suggested that Postmaster JONES was disposed to recognize the claims of applicants who heretofore had failed in obtaining appointments, and the resolution of Mr. OLIVER was enlarged so as to cover applicants for appointment in the Post-office and other departments.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, the defeated candidate in the last election for member of Assembly, returned his thanks for the support he had received in his struggle between the Reed and Lapaugh factions, although he knew he would be counted out in any event.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Colored Grammar School No. 1.

The Summer reception of Colored Grammar School No. 1, in Mulberry-street, near Grand-steet, took place yesterday morning. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations and calisthenics on the part of the pupils, who were quite cheerful, and acquitted themselves in an able and satisfactory manner. Thirty testimonials of merit for regular and punctual attendance, correct deportment and diligence in study, were distributed among the boys, and twenty-nine among the girls; and besides, one boy and girl were for excellence rewarded with a book each. The male department, Mr. JOHN PETERSON, Principal, numbers 160 pupils, who are instructed by six teachers, and the female department, Mrs. ELIZA G. FERRIS, Principal, numbers 136 pupils, who are also instructed by six teachers. The exercises were conducted by Mr. PETERSON and witnessed by a large audience, among whom were Mr. WM. H. JONES, Assistant School Superintendent, Rev. Dr. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, President of the Avery colored College at Pittsburg, Penn., and Mr. CHARLES A. DORSEY, a graduate of Oberlin Ohio College, and Principal of the Colored Grammar School No. 1, of Brooklyn. These three gentlemen made encouraging addresses to the pupils.

Base-Ball—Atlantic vs. Alpha.

A very pleasant and well-played game was had yesterday on the Union Grounds, between the Athletic and the Alpha Clubs, on the occasion of their first match together. The contest was short and decisive, and a creditable victory for the Alpha. The ball played with was a Ross ball, having one ounce and a half of rubber in it. The umpiring was excellent. We give the score:

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	ALPHA.	O.	R.
Wiggins, c. f.	4	1	Frederick, r. f.	3	3
Procter, 3d b.	3	2	Remsen, c. f.	2	2
Noonan, s. s.	4	1	Crane, 2d b.	3	2
Booth, 2d b.	4	1	Hall, 3d b.	3	2
Ireland, r. f.	2	1	Moody, c.	3	1
Bennett, c.	2	1	Waterman, p.	5	0
Richardson, p.	2	0	Lansdell, 1st b.	5	0
Peak, l. f.	4	0	Valentine, l. f.	1	3
Naylor, 1st b.	2	2	Taylor, s. s.	2	0
Total	27	9	Total	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	— 9
Alpha	2	0	2	6	2	0	1	0	0	—13

Umpire—Mr. PRICE, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Today a grand match takes place on the Union Grounds, between the Blue and Green Stockings of the Mutual Club, which include several well-known politicians of the City. Great sport is anticipated.

A Dishonest Employe—Extensive Larcenies.

Large quantities of sewing-silk, twist and similar goods, valued in all at $5,000, were missed from the store of LESHER, WHITMAN & CO., Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, during the past two months. Detectives WOOLDRIDGE, RADFORD and MCCORD, of the Central Office, were given the case, and they arrested JOHN WARREN, aged 17, one of the employes, who confessed that he had stolen nearly $8,000 worth of goods from the store during the past twelve months, which he had sold at ridiculously low prices to JOSEPH LEVY, of No. 158 Grand-street; ISAAC LEVY, No. 46 Baxter-street, and Mrs. MARY GOLD, No. 97 Chrystie-street, and that these people knew that the goods were stolen, and urged him to steal more. All of these alleged receivers were arrested, and with the boy arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs. A small portion of the alleged stolen property was found in the possession of the three last-named prisoners, but as there was no one to positively identify it, they were discharged. The boy was then remanded for examination.

A Well-Deserved Pardon.

At the age of fifteen years, WILLIAM MAGGEE, the son of a widow residing in Newark, enlisted as a soldier in the late war, and went away a drummer-boy. For real bravery on the field he won promotion, and at nineteen years of age he wore the straps of an officer. While lying at Baton Rouge, La., he was accused by the Assistant Surgeon of his regiment of stealing his watch. This so incensed young MAGGEE, that he struck the Surgeon with a rawhide. The Assistant Surgeon drew his revolver to shoot his assailant, but was killed immediately by a weapon of the same kind in the hands of MAGGEE. A civil tribunal acquitted him, but afterward a Court-martial took away his commission, and sentenced him to five years in a State prison at Stillwater, Wis. It is by the continued efforts of Ex-Gov. WARD, of New Jersey, that he is set at liberty after an imprisonment of fifteen months.

The Morrison Bond Robbery.

J. CROSS NELSON was arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of being implicated in the bond robbery in the office of Messrs. Morrison, Son & Hutchinson, at 327 Broadway, on Nov. 21, 1868, when $150,000 worth of stocks and bonds were stolen. GEORGE DAVIS, of No. 1 Cortlandt-street, testified that NELSON, in February last, had borrowed $7,500 from him, and tendered as collateral security two $5,000 bonds, which he stated he had received from E. L. FARGO, who had received them from W. C. BRANDON. These bonds have been identified as a portion of those stolen from MORRISON & CO. The prisoner was held for examination. He gave his residence as the Grand Hotel, and said he was an insurance agent.

A VALUABLE FRANCHISE.

Sale of the One Hundred and Thirtieth-street Railroad, by the City Government, to the Third-avenue Railroad Company.

Pursuant to an advertisement, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday offered the franchise of the One Hundred and Thirtieth-street Railroad for sale by public auction. At noon some two hundred persons, chiefly railroad men, had assembled in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. Among them were Mr. ROBERT SQUIRES and Mr. HART, of the Third-avenue Railroad Company; Mr. GEORGE LAW, Mr. JOHN KERR, THOMAS C. FIELDS, Corporation Attorney; the Mayor, City Chamberlain, Controller and all the other members of the Sinking Fund Commission. At noon, precisely City Chamberlain BRADLEY mounted a chair and read the terms of sale, showing that the purchaser of the franchise would have the right to construct and use a railroad, with a single or double track, commencing on the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, through the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, through One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, at its intersection with Tenth-avenue, northerly, through the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, the road to be completed within two years from the passage of the act, except along Tenth-avenue, and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The Chamberlain further stated that the amount bid for the franchise would be required to be paid into the City Treasury within ten days, and that bonds to the amount of $250,000 would be required to insure the construction of the road within the time specified. The fare, he said, would be the same as on other roads, and the Company would have the right to use the tracks of other roads running through the streets specified, and to take any real estate that might be required by them, on making a just and equitable compensation for the same.

The Chamberlain then announced that he was ready to receive bids, and the first offered was $1,000, from which sum the bidding quickly ran up in amounts of $500 and $1,000 to $50,000. Mr. GEORGE LAW now bid $51,000, and Mr. SQUIRES, of the Third-avenue road, $52,000. Mr. LAW's next bid was $60,000. Other persons bid up to $66,000, and Mr. ROBERT SQUIRES, President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, then bid $67,000, at which price it was knocked down to him.

Mr. LAW remarked, after the sale was over, that he did not want the road, but had determined to run the price up. It is generally thought that the amount paid was a large one, as the road cannot be remunerative for years to come; it will, however, ultimately be very valuable.

POLICE TRIALS.

The Game of the Flying Artillery.

Commissioner MANIERRE was occupied for three hours, yesterday, in examining charges preferred against fifty-eight Patrolmen, of which number thirty-five were made by the general roundsmen, known as the Flying Artillery. Without exception these charges were for being off post, talking on post, or not properly patrolling. The following is the list, with the fine in days' pay, or other decision, attached to the name:

In the Twenty-ninth Precinct—Sidney Vredenburg, Board; Eugene T. Dugal, two days; James A. Bogardus, two days; Thomas Evers, two days; Benj. S. Noyes, two days; Edward Carpenter, one day; Dennis Brown, three days; John D. Mead, three days; Edwd. J. McGoldrich, one day. Fourteenth Precinct—John Bidwell, three days. Fifteenth Precinct—Geo. W. Dennison, reprimand. Twenty-third Precinct—John Wharton, three days. Twentieth Precinct—James E. Atkinson, three days; John McEvoy, three days; John Armstrong, reprimand; Michael Kelly, reprimand. Twenty-second Precinct—Peter Curran, two days; Daniel Frazer, reprimand. Sixteenth Precinct—James D. White, two days; Theron E. Beeck, three days; William C. Southard, six days, on two charges; Jacob Brandon, dismissed the Department; John D. Fredericks, four days; Charles Clayton, Board. Eighteenth Precinct—Joseph P. Byrne, two days; Edgar O. King, two days; Theron Jones, two days; John Healey, two days; Wm. Irwin, two days; Augustus Nelson, Board. Nineteenth Precinct—Nathaniel Dark, one day. Eighth Precinct—Robert Harrington, one day.

WILLIAM C. HUTHINSON, of the Eighth Precinct, was charged by Rev. C. CHAUNCEY GOSS, with improper conduct. Mr. GOSS stated that he was walking in Spring-street behind a drunken woman, whom he saw assault a colored man without provocation. HUTCHINSON came up and refused to arrest the woman, because the man showed no marks of violence, and he had not witnessed the assault, but did push the colored man violently. GOSS remonstrated with him on his conduct, when HUTCHINSON pushed GOSS also, although he had a child in his arms. On the other hand HUTCHINSON claimed there was a large crowd collected by the incident, and that he used no force whatever beyond what was necessary to disperse the people and restore order. The case was referred to the Board.

The Police Trouble Ended—Superintendent Jourdan Withdraws his Resignation.

Affairs at Police Head-quarters again wear a placid front. The tempest has subsided as quickly as it rose, as will be seen by the following letter transmitted yesterday by Superintendent JOURDAN to the Board of Police:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

To the President and Members of the Board of Police, of the City of New-York.

I am grateful for your cordial expressions of confidence. I advise myself, as I am otherwise advised, that in now substituting your wishes for my desires, it is expedient I should withhold from public mention the particular reasons which govern my present action, just as I forbore to explain the motives that controlled my resignation. Encouraged by your kindness, I beg leave to intrust to your executive session, the fears that impelled the proffer, and the hopes that accompany this withdrawal.

Very sincerely your obedient servant,
JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.

The Board ordered this diplomatic document on file, and as the Superintendent had done what had been asked of him, the matter is ended for the present. The causes that impelled the resignation, however, yet remain in unabated force, and it is presumed there is some secret understanding between the two parties to the contest in regard to them. It will be seen from the letter that Superintendent JOURDAN intimates reasons for dissatisfaction that are reserved for the private ear of the Board. Those reasons, however, were given to the public some days ago by the Superintendent and are well known.

The Gettysburg Battle-Field—Compliment to Gen. Graham.

The following letter, with the accompanying resolution, has been presented to Major-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM:

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 8, 1870.

Major-Gen. Charles K. Graham:

MY DEAR GENERAL: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, held this day, the Board adopted unanimously the resolution which it is my pleasant duty to inclose to you within. A similar resolution was also adopted and transmitted to Hon. THOMAS J. CREAMER, State Senator, for his efficient services in this behalf.

Most truly yours, D. MCCONAUGHY,
Secretary Gettysburg Battle-field Military Ass.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Gettysburg Battle-field Association are due and are hereby expressed to Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, United States Volunteers, for his co-operation, influence and eminent services in procuring an appropriation from the State of New-York of $6,000, to be paid into the Treasury of this Association to aid in the work of commemoration by the permanent indication of the battle field; and that the Secretary communicate this resolution to Gen. GRAHAM.

A New-Jersey Justice Sentenced for Forgery.

In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, Justice JOHN WHITE, of Hoboken, was called up to receive sentence from Judge BEDLE, having pleaded *non vult* to an indictment for embezzling some $1,100 from the Strasburg fugitives in his capacity as Justice of the Peace. But a few weeks ago he was fined $200 and costs for extorting $5 for the issuing of a warrant in connection with the same case. Judge WHITE's complications excited a great deal of comment throughout Hudson County, as he has been a prominent politician, and was a candidate for County Judge last Fall, but Judge BOHNSTEDT was the choice of the Legislature. In Hoboken, where he has resided many years, the popular gossip about his reputed venality was interminable. After getting out of several scrapes it seems as if retributive justice were about to visit him fast and furious at last for the very grave charge of forgery, as already reported. Before Judge BEDLE pronounced sentence Justice WHITE's counsel, JONATHAN DIXON, Jr., informed the Court that the money embezzled by WHITE had been refunded. Judge BEDLE in passing sentence, admitted that Mr. WHITE was an efficient Justice of the Peace, but said that he prostituted the office to purposes of fraud. The Court thought the law was tardy in overtaking him, and as he to a man of means his conduct is the more reprehensible. It was a relief to the public to be rid of such officers, and the Court was resolved to protect the community. Sentence had been postponed in consequence of other matters pending again the prisoner, and as he had made partial restitution of the money, this fact, the Court remarked, would, in addition to his having tendered his resignation as Justice of the Peace to the Governor through the Court, tend to mitigate the punishment about to be inflicted. The Court, in conclusion, sentenced him to be imprisoned in the County Jail for three months, and to pay a fine of $500, and to remain in prison until the fine shall have been paid. The Court admonished the jail officials that they would be held responsible for his custody until the payment of the fine. The Court intended to see that the Board of Freeholders should not order his release until the payment of the whole fine. WHITE was then remanded to the jail.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Gen. McClellan Accepts the Appointment of Engineer-in-Chief—A Plan for Piers from London—What the Nineteenth Ward Wants.

The Department of Docks held a regular meeting yesterday at its rooms, Broadway and Howard-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. Commissioner JOHN T. AGNEW, President of the Board, occupied the chair.

Commissioner WOOD, from the Executive Committee, presented a report to the effect that the recent order forbidding the storage of brick on the bulkheads and piers if strictly enforced would injure the brick trade, and recommending that no Superintendent report the storage of bricks on any pier or bulkhead, except where the quantity so stored is likely to prove dangerous to the wharf property. The recommendation was adopted.

Superintendent KEYSER reported that there was no objection, in his opinion, to granting the petition of ANDREW JOHNSON to erect a platform at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River, as there was no pier there. The report was tabled, and the Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. JOHNSON and ascertain from him what kind of a platform he desired to build.

Superintendent WESTERVELT certified to the correctness of the subreports made by inspectors. The certificate was ordered to be filed.

The following letter of acceptance was then read from Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN:

HOBOKEN, July 15.

Richard M. Henry, Esq., Secretary of the Department of Docks:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of today informing me of my appointment as Engineer-in-Chief of the Department of Docks is received. May I ask you to convey to the Commissioners my acceptance of the appointment, as well as my sincere thanks for the very gratifying manner in which their action has been taken. I am very truly yours, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

The letter was placed on file.

Mr. SEVERN D. MOULTON presented to the Board, on behalf of the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, a communication, requesting that steps be taken to erect a bulkhead wall along the East River shore, from Thirty-eighth to Ninetieth-street, either of stone or iron, and to establish piers leading therefrom at the foot of Forty-seventh, Sixty-first and Seventy-ninth streets. The communication states that the shore, all along the water boundary of the ward, is rocky and abrupt, and that the water beyond the exterior bulkhead line is very deep, so that piers can be erected only with great difficulty at any other points than those named. The signers are of opinion that the right to the property extending along the bulkhead line should be acquired by the City for a distance of 100 feet inland, and put under the care of the Department of Docks. They also recommend that the bulkheads be erected from Forty-seventh to Fifty-fourth, from Sixty-first to Sixty-fourth, and from Seventy-sixth to Eightieth streets, as the most convenient points of distance.

Mr. MOULTON went on to state that the rocky bluff along this line rises to the distance of twenty-five feet above the water level, in many places. He referred also to the fact that no proper measures were taken in early years to perfect a dock system, and that the City now suffered in consequence. That while DE WITT CLINTON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, foreseeing the extent to which the city would grow, provided for broad avenues and spacious streets in the upper part of the island, the wharves and piers had actually been left to go to seed.

Commissioners AGNEW and HENRY suggested that it was doubtful whether the Board had a right, under the law, to purchase property extending 100 feet inland, that they were only empowered to purchase *wharf* property. That in view of the great advantage they would derive from the proposed bulkhead they should give the property to the City.

The communication was filed.

Mr. SIMON STERN presented, on behalf of Mr. WM. WILSON, of London, Consulting Engineer of the Liverpool and London Dock Companies, the plan of that gentleman. Mr. WILSON proposes to take in the Battery, and make two large basins for vessels in the channel between New-York and Governor's Island, whereby the City area proper would be increased 163 acres. He proposes to close this channel entirely and erect piers extending into these basins, the City to pay one-half the cost, estimated at $10,000,000, and a company the other half, for the use of the warehouses to be erected on these piers.

Commissioner WOOD said that the Board had no right to acquire property on Governor's Island without having its powers enlarged. Another objection was that the closing of the channel would force all the water from the North to the East River to flow through Buttermilk Channel, and it could not be estimated what effect this would have on the harbor itself.

Mr. WILSON's plans were ordered to be filed.

Plans and specifications for building piers on the City fronts were also presented from ALFRED MARIE, RALPH ASTEN and ROBT. A. CHEESEBOROUGH, which were placed on file without being read, to be examined hereafter.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

THE SCANNELL HOMICIDE.

Action of Coroner Flynn—The Evidence of the Eye-Witnesses—The Scannell Version of the Affray.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner FLYNN proceeded to hold an inquest in the case of FLORENCE SCANNELL, who died on the 10th inst. from a pistol-shot wound received on the 3d of December, 1869, while in the saloon of THOMAS DONOHUE, No. 398 Second-avenue. The investigation was witnessed by a large gathering from the up-town wards, the spectators being very orderly and quiet. The following is an abstract of the evidence obtained. Messrs. THOMAS DUNPHY and JOHN GRAHAM appeared for the prosecution and defense respectively.

WILLIAM TINSMAN, horse dealer, of No. 150 East Twenty-sixth-street, was on the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, on the night of the 3d of December, when FLORENCE SCANNELL and eight or nine others came down Second-avenue, and SCANNELL asked TINSMAN to go to DONOHUE's saloon for a drink; when the party entered the saloon, DONOHUE was behind the bar alone; FLORENCE was the first to go in, and went down along the bar toward the rear room; DONOHUE told him not to go in, but FLORRY continued to move toward the door; DONOHUE then took a pistol as from a drawer, and shot FLORENCE as he stood at the bar; witness saw no disturbance in the place, and saw no pistol fired before DONOHUE used his, nor did the witness see JOHN SCANNELL fire his, as he ran out of the saloon to get a policeman; witness did not see any of SCANNELL's men have clubs or hay sticks, nor did he have any weapon himself; he did not notice that SCANNELL's party divided when entering the saloon; witness was a drinking man; when SCANNELL was shot he fled; witness always considered DONOHUE and SCANNELL to be good friends; on that same day witness charged DONOHUE with shooting SCANNELL, before Alderman WARD, at Jefferson Market.

JOHN HOOD, another horse dealer, of No. 222 East Twenty-seventh-street, met the Scannell party as did the previous witness, and accompanied them to the saloon, and he corroborated TINSMAN's testimony as to the shooting of SCANNELL, except that he stated that DONOHUE fired the shot as twenty-five or thirty then rushed out of the back room, the crowd ran out, followed by DONOHUE; as soon as SCANNELL was shot, his brother JOHN also fired a pistol twice at some of the men in the room; witness had heard no threats uttered by the Scannell crowd, nor did he know that DONOHUE and FLORENCE were bad friends, nor did he know that the saloon was in favor of NESBIT's election against FLORENCE; he was not aware at that time that the rear room was full of NESBIT's friends, and that SCANNELL wished to go in there; the men who accompanied FLORENCE were all his friends; the witness had no knife, stick or pistol in his possession; there were three or four shots fired in all; at the time SCANNELL was shot his brother JOHN was in the back room, and remained there until some one told him his brother had been shot, when he rushed into the bar-room and fired his pistol; witness knew some of the men in the back room, and they came from the Sixth and Twelfth Wards for the purpose of false registration; they had been brought up by "Nicaragua" REILLY, for that purpose; the men were getting paid at the time for registering; when DONOHUE fired he was near the ice-box.

JOSEPH O'CARROLL, of No. 345 Second-avenue, was a Police officer at the time of the disturbance, and was in a Second-avenue car on the 3d of December and saw FLORENCE SCANNELL, with several friends, going down the avenue and enter DONOHUE's saloon, corner of Twenty-third-street; I heard a noise as though a pistol had been discharged; a disturbance then ensued, followed by more shots; the crowd rushed out and witness went in, finding SCANNELL lying on the floor; JOHN SCANNELL and an unknown man were supporting him, both having revolvers in their hands, which witness took from them; JOHN had three chambers empty, and the other had all five full; the deceased told witness that the second pistol belonged to him; WM. JOHNSON, who was also wounded, stated that JOHN SCANNELL had shot him, when witness arrested him; the men with SCANNELL were not disorderly or excited when in the avenue; witness did not hear FLORENCE say he did not know who shot, but he heard JOHN say in the Station-house that DONOHUE had shot FLORENCE.

GARRETT BROWN, of No. 303 East Twenty-ninth-street, gave similar testimony as those who were in the saloon. He added that JOHN SCANNELL and he, with one or two others, entered the back room, where they found some men writing out names on slips of paper, and handed some of them to some men in the room; a shot was then fired in the bar-room, and some one called out that FLOY was shot—and as JOHN rushed into the store, witness saw DONOHUE run out by the Twenty-third-street entrance with a pistol in his hand.

EDGAR O. KING, a Police officer, was passing the saloon on his way to dinner, and was called by the first witness, whom he detained, as he said he saw DONOHUE shoot SCANNELL.

JOHN SCANNELL, the brother of deceased, was then called, and proceeded to explain the election difficulties of the deceased, and was permitted by the Coroner, against Mr. GRAHAM's protest, to describe the manner in which his brother became a candidate, and that they had become convinced that DONOHUE and his Tammany friends were engaged in wholesale frauds in registration; they were endeavoring to break it up; when the party entered the saloon they had no intention of creating a disturbance; when FLORENCE tried the back-room door, he found it locked, and DONOHUE called to him not to go in there; the door was then opened from the inside, and the witness passed in, leaving FLORENCE leaning on the bar; he then learned that his brother had been shot; witness stated that while in the hospital FLORENCE told him that DONOHUE had shot him and that he forgave him. [Mr. GRAHAM objected to this mode of manufacturing evidence, and it was excluded.] FLORENCE did not say anything in the bar-room. In reply to a question suggested by Mr. GRAHAM, the witness stated that he did not know who wounded JOHNSON; he knew he fired, but whether he shot JOHNSON, or he shot himself.

Q.—Did you fire at DONOHUE at the time? A.—I did not fire at DONOHUE in particular, as I did not know he had shot my brother at the time.

Q.—Did you shoot JOHNSON? A.—I believe I did, as I fired at him twice.

Q.—Had you any other pistol with you besides the one you used? A.—No, Sir; I'll tell the truth. I had a pistol and a knife.

Q.—Why did you fire at DONOHUE and then at JOHNSON? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Why did you use your pistol? A.—I used it in self-defense.

Q.—What was done to you when you fired your pistol that rendered self-defense necessary. A.—I decline to answer.

To some further words from Mr. GRAHAM, the witness said: "I will make a long story short; I knew those men to be thieves, and that they would murder my brother, and I intended to kill all of them I could, and they might have intended to assassinate me also; so I determined to defend myself as best I could."

Witness thought the pistol shown, with three chambers empty, was the one he used; he had known Mr. DONOHUE ten or eleven years; he kept a public house, and is a member of the Tammany General Committee, where he was placed three weeks after the occurrence: TINSMAN told me that DONOHUE shot FLORENCE subsequent to the disturbance, and not in the saloon.

The case was then adjourned until Thursday next.

MIRABILE DICTU!

A Man Actually Sent to the State Prison for Fraudulent Voting—Remarks of Judge Barnard—Frauds upon the Ballot to be Stopped.

For the first time within the memory of this generation, the law against election frauds was enforced and adequate punishment inflicted upon a man, yesterday, for illegal voting. The scene was the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the sitting Magistrate was Judge BARNARD. The Court opened with a calendar of eight cases of violation of the Election laws at the Judicial election in May last.

The first case called was that of JOHN KELLY, charged with personating another man and attempting to vote in the Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward. After an interview with his counsel, KELLY pleaded guilty to the charge, and was directed to stand up and receive his sentence.

Judge BARNARD—KELLY, who told you to do this?

PRISONER—I don't know the man's name, Judge. I took a drink too much, and met a man, and he told me to go and vote.

JUDGE—Did you vote more than once?

PRISONER—No, Judge. It was the first time I ever voted in my life, and I didn't know how to manage. I was never arrested before, Judge.

Judge BARNARD—I feel sorry for you KELLY, this being your first offense, as you say, but in the performance of my duty I feel compelled to attempt to put a stop to illegal voting in the City and County of New-York. I intend to use all the power of this Court while I sit upon the Bench to stop this crime which has been allowed to go on too long unchecked; for if it is not stopped and honest people are continued to be defrauded out of the elective franchise by repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, then this Republic cannot long exist. In view of the fact that this is your first offense, I will give you the lowest term that the law allows, and sentence you to one year at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

ANDREW MORRIS was the next prisoner put to the bar, and EDWARD BURKE testified that he was at the First District of the First Ward when the prisoner attempted to vote and gave his residence as No. 33 Washington-street; witness said No. 33 Washington-street was owned by himself, and had not been occupied since the 1st of May, seventeen days before the election, but was in process of being demolished. He, therefore, challenged the prisoner's vote and had him arrested. On cross-examination witness admitted that previous to the 1st of May the premises were occupied as a tenement-house, and that for aught he knew prisoner might have been a resident there. As the District-Attorney was not prepared to prove that he was not, and as there were no more witnesses against the prisoner the jury, under the direction of the Court, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

THOS. CLARKE, PATRICK HOGAN and SAMUEL COLLINS and FREDERICK RADIUS, four culprits who were out on bail, failed to put in an appearance when their cases were called, and their bail was ordered to be forfeited.

EDWARD MARTINE, the next prisoner put on trial, was charged with rioting at the Second District of the First Ward, and subsequently at the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward. RICHARD O'CONNOR testified that he saw him vote at both places, and followed him from the first place to the second, when he told the inspector he had already voted in the First District, and asked him not to receive the vote, but he did receive it, and witness saw it deposited in the box. On cross-examination, witness said that he followed him because he suspected him of belonging to a gang of 200 men, who, he heard, were to be brought over from Jersey to vote in that Ward. On being asked if that was the only fraudulent vote he saw cast that day, he said "No;" that they were pretty nearly all fraudulent; that there were 3,000 votes cast there, and he didn't believe there were 500 legal voters. He said he didn't challenge anybody else, because it did no good; that if he had done so, he would have been put out by the inspectors and the Police, who openly aided the repeaters.

The only witness offered for the defense was the prisoner himself, who swore that he lived at No. 101 Church-street; was a moulder by trade, and that he only voted once and was not in the Second District of the First Ward that day.

The Judge charged the jury that if they believed O'CONNOR they must convict the prisoner, but if they believed the prisoner himself they must acquit him. The jury, after being out half an hour, came in and said they were unable to agree, and they were discharged.

CHAS. LAKE, a colored man, was the last case on the calendar. The charge against him was that he gave his residence as No. 40 Wooster-street, whereas he resided at No. 42 Wooster. There was no charge that he voted more than once, and Judge BARNARD said that in view of this fact, and the additional fact that he was a colored man and had no friends, he would be his friend on this occasion and let him go.

Chess—New-York vs. Brooklyn.

On Saturday last a special meeting of the members of the Brooklyn Chess Club was held at their rooms, No. 280 Fulton-street, to take into consideration the proposal or challenge of the *habitués* of the Café International to play with a selection of their leading players a match at chess. The challenge was promptly accepted by the Committee of the Brooklyn Club. It was decided that six champions should represent either organization.

Capt. McKenzie, Dr. Barnett, Major Wernich, Dr. Jones, Messrs. E. Delmar, and L. von Below, will do battle for New-York, and Brooklyn will be represented by Messrs. F. T. Brenzingzer, N. Marache, C. A. Gilberg, B. Rice, M. Munoz and F. Perrin.

As soon as the time shall have been named for the commencement of hostilities, the match will be played every Tuesday at the Café International, No. 1½ Chatham-square, and every Saturday at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, No. 280 Fulton-street. Thirty-six games, exclusive of draws, will be contested, the six players of one club disputing one game with every player of the other.

This match promises to be the most interesting of the season, and great efforts will be made on both sides to achieve an honorable and bloodless victory.

Proposed Changes in the Federal District-Attorney's Office.

HON. NOAH DAVIS, the new United States District-Attorney, will enter on his duties on Wednesday next, after taking his official oath of office before Judge BLATCHFORD. He has not expressed any intention of making changes among the attachés of the office, but seems anxious to retain those who served under Mr. PIERREPONT. Very few of the present force will remain, however, most of them being disgusted with the paltry salaries which they have received from the Government. They say there are no perquisites connected with their positions, and that the regular pay is more meager than that given in other places. Mr. PIERREPONT will resume his private practice as a lawyer in company with his old partner, Mr. STANLEY, the First Assistant District-Attorney GEORGE JACKSON, another of Mr. PIERREPONT's assistants, will also return to his former lucrative practice. A. H. PURDY, formerly of the Union Army, it is reported, will take a high military position under the Khédive of Egypt.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.
Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

A REMNANT OF THE FACTION FIGHT.

In re Stephen K. Hogeboom.—The petitioner, Hogeboom, is charged with felonious assault and committed without bail, he having, as alleged, approached one John Murphy on Friday last in Seventy-ninth-street, and calling him an Orangeman, presented a pistol at him and fired, but without doing any injury. The prisoner is now brought up on motion to fix the amount of bail with a view to his liberation. George W. Blunt, Esq., appeared on behalf of the people, and while he offered no opposition to the prisoner's liberation on bail, insisted that the amount should be fixed at not less than $1,500. The bail was fixed by the Court at $1,500, the bond filed and the prisoner released. Although the prisoner admits having made some remarks to Murphy as to whether he was an Orangeman or not, yet he claims that his pistol was fired some minutes afterward at a bird in an adjacent bush and not at Murphy.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.
Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

THE RIGHT TO THE POSSESSION OF AN INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT'S BOOKS.

Gustavus A. Fredickar vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company.—This case, which involves a claim of $280,000 on the part of plaintiff, and $25,000 on the part of defendant, and the facts of which have already been fully published in the TIMES, was again before the Court on a motion for the appointment of a receiver of the books of the German department, of which plaintiff claims possession, but to the possession of which defendant claims right. The motion was argued by Edward L. Andrews, on behalf of plaintiff, and by Mr. Miller, of Miller, Peet & Opdyke, on the part of defendant. Among the points taken in opposition to the motion was, that the books belonged to the Company, having been purchased by it, and were contained in desks also purchased by it. In opposition to this, Mr. Andrews contended that the books were the property of plaintiff, having been furnished to him by defendant as a part of his compensation under the contract between the parties.

The Court reserved its decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.
By Judge Brady.

Cohen et al. vs. McGay; order settled.
Lloyd, &c., vs. Sperling; see opinion.
Wilkinson vs. Teaton; motion granted.
Elias vs. Elias; motion denied.
Dickinson vs. Hunter; motion granted.
Warren vs. Smith; in case No. 1, bail reduced to $900; in case No. 2, order of arrest discharged.
Winchester vs. Blossom; referred back to referee, &c.
Sas vs. Batte; motion granted.
Beamish vs. Stagenhorst; motion denied.
Manhattan Insurance Company vs. Leland; reference ordered.
Halleck vs. Wilcox; plaintiff ordered to pay, &c.
Wilkinson vs. Yeaton; motion denied, with leave to renew, &c., on payment of $10 costs.
Howe vs. Rice; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.
By Judge Freedman.

Brewster vs. Bloomfield; see papers with Special Term Clerk.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Clough vs. Chadwick; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.
By Judge Loew.

Struthers vs. Christal; motion granted, and Jacob Vanderpool appointed receiver.
Holyoke vs. Brown; motion for a reference denied without costs.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Laimbeer vs. Oppenheimer; motion granted with $10 costs, to abide the event.

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Adjourned until the first Monday of August.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

2—King vs. Macon and Western R. R. Co.	64—Heineman vs. Spencer.
16—Ohl vs. Guntzer.	68—Bowne vs. Hough.
27—Schranz vs. Sheperd.	69—Graham vs. Kavanagh.
42—Percy vs. Wood.	71—Bray vs. Poillon.
49—The People, &c., Hennessy vs. Board of Education.	86—Bayne vs. Bolling.
	102—Bartlett vs. Chase.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1452—Fleeman vs. Reilly.	1599—Briggs vs. Stuart.
673—Underhill vs. Cleveland.	1600—Same vs. same.
674—Same vs. same.	1611—Parker vs. Heath.
1066—Pelter vs. Coulter.	1650—Pike vs. St. John.
1440—Prentice vs. Mack.	1664—Seelig vs. Miller.
1441—Solomon vs. Frank.	1674—O'Brien vs. Allen.
1477—Kallman vs. Von Prang.	1695—Ullman vs. Eckhart.
1518—Topping vs. Smith.	1774—Montmargnet vs. Kresing.
1552—Harbach vs. Corman.	1680—Jaffray vs. Lockwood.
1593—Rotchford vs. Finnegan.	1869—Levison vs. Samuel.
1598—Duryee vs. O'Brien.	—Hayward vs. Leary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 18.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C..113⅞	100 N. Y. C. & H. R... 97¾
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, n.108⅛	100 do........ 97⅞
70,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.108⅝	30,000 N. Y. C.&H.Ctfs 93⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109⅛	1,000 do........ 94
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅛	75 Erie Railway..... 22⅞
10,000 do........ 64	100 Harlem R.........138
3,000 Va. St. 6s, ex-C. 66	400 Reading R........ 99⅜
5,000 N.C. St. 6s, new. 30⅛	400 do.........c 99⅜
5,000 do.......bc 30	100 L.S.& M.So. x div. 96⅛
5,000 N.C. Spec'l Tax. 23⅛	200 do......bet. call 96⅜
5,000 do........ 23⅛	100 Michigan Cen. R..119
4,000 do........ 23⅛	8 Panama R......... 98
4,000 N.C. Old Bs..bc 51	40 do........ 98⅛
5,000 Louisiana 6s.... 72	5 do........ 99
8,000 La. 6s, L. Bs. bc 72	500 Ill. Cen. R. x. div.136
5,000 Ala. 8s, R. R. Bs........bc 97	100 do......bet.call.135⅛
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 92⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. R.... 83⅛
1,000 Erie 3d Mort.... 92⅛	100 do........ 84
1,000 M. So. S.F. Bds.100	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 87⅛
5,000 Chic. B. & Q. 8s.111	200 N. J. Central R....103⅛
6,000 T. & W. C.C.Bs. 82⅛	200 Chi. & R. I. R.....113⅝
2,000 Col.C.&I.C.1stM 83	200 do........113⅛
2,000 Quin.&Tol.1stM 83⅛	100 do........113⅛
2,000 M.& St.P.8s, 1st.108	800 Mil. & St. P. R.... 64⅛
2,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.101	500 do......bet. call 64⅛
8,000 Va. 6s, R., old.. 52	500 do........ 64
10 Shoe & Leather B.165	100 M. & St. P. Pf..b30 80
200 Adams Express... 68	100 do........ 79⅛
500 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 43⅛	100 do........ 79⅛
100 do..........b3 44	100 Tol., Wab. & W.... 52⅛
900 do.......... 44	100 do........ 52⅛
200 do.....bet. call 44⅛	500 P., Ft.W.&C.guar. 95
1500 do.......... 44⅛	200 Ohio & Miss......c 35⅛
1100 do.......... 44⅛	200 Chi. & Alton R....116⅛
700 do.......... 44⅛	400 Del., L. & W...b. c.105
500 do.......... 44⅛	100 Bos., H. & E. R.... 3⅛
400 do.......... 43⅛	600 Col., C. & I. C. R.. 19⅛
500 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c. 97⅛	100 do........ 19⅛
25 do.......... 98	100 do........ 19⅛
100 do.......... 97⅛	100 Han. & St. J. R....113
300 do.......... 97⅛	100 Han. & St. J. Pf...118

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 1 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..112⅞	10000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. 92⅛
100,000 U. S.5-20 C.'62,c.109	1200 do........ 93
2,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62.108⅛	20000 do.......b. c. 92⅛
4,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64..108⅛	10000 do........ 92⅛
80,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.107⅜	400 Erie R........ 22⅛
28,500 do.........108	400 Harlem R......136⅛
150,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.108⅛	200 do........136⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20R., '65, n.108	500 Reading R....... 97⅜
170,000 do.........108⅛	300 L. S. & M. So. R... 95⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..106⅛	900 do........ 95⅜
30,000 do.........106⅛	50 do........ 96
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 63⅛	200 do........ 95⅛
10,000 do......... 63⅛	300 do........ 95⅜
1,000 N. C. State 6s, n 30⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R., b. c.118⅛
10,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax. 23	400 Chic. & N. W. R... 83⅜
9,000 N. C. Old Bds... 50	100 do........ 84
200 Mariposa Mfn. Co. 6⅛	200 do........ 83⅜
100 Pac. M. S. Co....... 43⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul R.. 63⅛
600 do.......b. c. 43⅛	7 do........ 63
300 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 96⅞	200 do........ 63⅛
200 do.......s3 96⅛	100 Tol., W. & West.. 52⅛
200 do.......b. c. 96⅛	100 do........ 52⅛
19 H. & St. Jo. R. Pf.117	10 C. C.Cin.&Ind.x-d 81⅛
46 P., F.W.&C., Guar. 95	

MONDAY, July 18—P. M.

The War fever was higher than ever today in the Wall-street markets. The Gold-room acted as though all Europe were likely to be involved in the outbreak between France and Prussia. The earlier sales of Gold were at 117 ₱ cent.; the highest sales of the day, 123 ₱ cent. From 10 A. M. to 12 noon, the advance was rapid from 117 to 119, and then to 120 ₱ cent. By 1 o'clock P. M. the excitement had increased, on London telegrams that Russia was reported as having joined Prussia, to 122¾@123 ₱ cent.; but from this extreme advance there was a sudden reaction to 121@120¾@121¼ ₱ cent. The London rumor seemed to have support in the fall of English Consols to 90 and United States 5-20s to 81@81¼ ₱ cent., and for a season the Street was disposed to accept the wildest rumors and theories as to the gigantic proportions of the War. At the same time, while Gold went up so rapidly, the public funds remained, on Currency value, nearly as high as on Saturday, and the remarkable feature of the operations of the day is, that no very large sums of 5-20s are pressed on sale, although no other solution of the rapid rise in Gold can be arrived at than the highly probable, if not certain, early and rapid return of 5-20s from Europe in large sums for realization in this market. That most of the purchases of Gold have been based on this calculation, we have no reason to doubt. That some of these purchases are purely speculative by parties who have no real interest in 5-20s, there is quite as little question. To employ a more homely description of the market, there seems to be *a great gamble* going on on the chances and contingencies of the War, as affecting the return of our Public Funds, of which the sum total held in Europe, is known to be very large, larger by three or four fold than on any previous War excitement in Europe.

We have only to remark in this connection that the events of the day clearly indicate that our own market is likely to buy back 5-20s at very cheap rates in Currency while selling its large surplus in Gold at very high rates for Currency. The difference between the two today is (exclusive of accumulated interest on 5-20s) about 14@15 ₱ cent., and there is no good reason why this difference should not be widened if the English and Continental markets are in *panic earnest* in returning our 5-20s. Let our People by all means get the highest price for their Gold, and pay the lowest price in Currency, for 5-20s while the War fever is on. When it abates they will find their profit both ways in the sudden and great reaction.

It is difficult, from the contradictory cable telegrams, to know what amount of truth or probability may be relied upon in regard to the attitude of Russia in the present trouble. It seems reasonable to conclude that the same motives which might induce Russia to interfere would also lead England to protest against the action of France, so that NAPOLEON III. is in a fair way of finding himself standing alone against the combined sentiment, if not allied forces, of all Europe.

In the afternoon gold returned to 120@120¼ ₱ cent. The telegrams from London were less excited, and some of them quoted United States 5-20s as high as 84 ₱ cent., after the morning figures of 81½@82 ₱ cent. In this market the 5-20s of 1867 were 108⅜ at 4 o'clock P. M., after sales at 108⅛ in the forenoon. There was a marked indisposition throughout the day to push sales of any of the Public Funds, and the fact is the more singular because the high-priced purchases of gold were supposed to be based on the return of 5-20s from Europe.

In the Railway market there was again a strong feeling, and the speculation since Friday is evidently conformed to the War footing. As the whole movement is conducted exclusively on currency values, and as the War is likely to add largely to the traffic of the Western roads in breadstuffs and provisions, it is not surprising that the market goes up with the price of gold and the excitement in regard to the European situation. The State Bonds show no particular changes from Saturday. In Pacific Mail shares there was a further advance to 44¼ and very large transactions on the rumors of Saturday, that the Company are to find employment for a good portion of their steamship fleet in the European trade. In the afternoon the price fell back to 42¼ ₱ cent.

After the late Board, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. Exchange on London went up to 110 ₱ cent. Nearly all the Continental remittances are made via London. Money rules 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 18.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	107½	106¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	109½	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	108¾	108⅜
American Gold Coin	116⅝	121½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅛	63¾
New-York Central and Hudson	97¼	96¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93¼	92¼
Reading Railroad	99¾	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113½	112¾
North-western Common	83½	83¼
North-western Preferred	87⅝	86¾
Pacific Mail Company	42⅛	43¼
St. Paul Preferred	79⅝	79
St. Paul Common	63¾	63½
Lake Shore	*96½	95¾
Ohio and Mississippi	35	35⅛
New-Jersey Central	102½	103¼
Toledo and Wabash	52¾	52⅝

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....113	5-20 coup., '67..........108⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....113⅛	5-20 coup., '68..........108⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........109⅛	10-40 reg..........106
5-20 coup., '64..........108⅜	10-40 coup..........107
5-20 coup., '65..........108⅜	6s Currency..........112
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....108⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coupon.. 65	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77....100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 63⅛	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79....100
Virginia 6s, ex-cou... 65	Ill. War Loan........100
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 65	Indiana 5 ₱ cent......100
Georgia 6s.......... 85	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73... 97
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 92⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78... 97
North Car. 6s, old..... 50⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83... 97
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66. 37⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78...100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68. 33	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L.100
N. C. new bds........ 30	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
N. C. Special Tax..... 23	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss. 91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
Connecticut 6s........100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
Rhode Island 6s......100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
Alabama 8s, R. R. B.. 97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81....100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86....103⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
Ill. Canal Bds., '70....100	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 88	Del., L. & West. 1st... 98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 88	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......102⅛	Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F. 82
N. Y. Cen.7s conv.,'76.101	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...101	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 82⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 96⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 83
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.... 92	Gal. & Chic. Ext......100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 84⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d......... 95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88... 78⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac..... 95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.103	Morris & Essex 1st...102⅛
Harlem 1st...........101⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds..102
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs..100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.101⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.. 92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 88
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st.110	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....... 98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 94⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 76
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7₱c.100	Chic. & Alton 1st.....101
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 95	Chic. & Alton Inc..... 93
Union Pac. 1st Bonds. 82	Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70....110	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.. 88⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 94	Penin. R. R. Bonds... 90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 86⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....108
Chic. & N. W. S. F....101	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs. 92	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 83
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts..106	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 83
Lack. & West. Bds... 95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........137⅛	Nassau..........106
Manhattan..........155	Shoe and Leather..........165
Mechanics'..........135	Continental..........92⅛
America..........143	Park..........160
City..........205	Fourth National..........106
Phenix..........107	Ninth National..........111
Tradesmen's..........150	Tenth National..........127⅛
Seventh Ward..........103	Oriental..........165
State of New-York..110⅛	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.102
Commerce..........124	Del.& Hudson Canal.120⅛
Ocean..........88	Pennsylvania Coal....231
Mercantile..........126	Con. Coal of Maryl'nd. 29
American Exchange.114⅛	Western Union Tel.... 34⅛
Chatham..........165	Quicksilver Mining.... 4
Bank of the Republic.120	Quicksilver Preferred 9
Bank of N. America..107⅛	Muriposa Mining..... 6⅛
Hanover..........105	Mariposa Preferred... 12
Irving..........115⅛	Wells-Fargo Express. 15
Citizens'..........130	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅛
People's..........144	American Express.... 42⅛
East River..........113	United States Ex..... 45⅛
Market..........124	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 10.
By Telegraph to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100⅛	100⅝
City New	101⅛	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	120⅛	120¾
Pennsylvania Central	115¾	116
Reading	97¾	98
Lehigh Valley	57⅝	57¾
Catawissa Preferred	37	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾	28
Northern Central	44⅛	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅞	89

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, July 18, 1870.

Gold receipts	$459,505 00
Gold payments	351,216 05
Gold balance	71,558,783 84
Currency receipts	526,485 97
Currency payments	338,956 28
Currency balance	11,184,059 96
Customs	409,000 00

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—TEN MONTHS.

Imported Foreign Goods, in Gross		$357,228,711
Re-exported, out of Bond, &c		13,439,250
Total, as for United States markets		$343,789,461
Goods in Bond, June 30, 1869	$62,427,590	
Goods in Bond, April, 30, 1870	55,748,684—	6,678,906
Foreign Goods taken for consumption		$350,468,367
Exported in Domestic Produce, gold value		317,387,212
Balance		$23,081,155
Exported in Domestic Bullion, &c	$32,776,741	
In Foreign Bullion, &c	12,416,344	
Together	$46,193,085	
Less Foreign imported	24,498,147	
Net outgo of Specie		21,694,938
Apparent balance against United States		$1,386,217

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR—TEN MONTHS.

	1870. July 1 to April 30.	1869. July 1 to April 30.
Goods for consumption	$350,468,367	$326,344,987
Produce exported	317,387,212	225,512,403
Balance, exclusive of specie	$23,081,155	$100,832,584
Net outgo of specie	21,694,938	26,675,220
Apparent balance	$1,386,217	$74,157,364
Increase goods consumed 7¾ ₱ cent. or	$24,123,380	
Increase produce exported 40¾ ₱ cent. or	$91,874,809	

The recent declaration of a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* on the Stock of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, (one of the great suburban lines out of the City of New-York,) was accompanied by the following statement of the condition of the property, addressed to the Stockholders:

During the absence of the President in Europe, no reports have been made to you for the years 1868 and 1869. They have now been prepared, and will be received from the printer about the 1st proximo, when they can be had on application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer. The following is a short summary of the results of the business of the two years, as also of the six months of the present year, June being partly estimated:

	Year 1868.	Year 1869.	Six months 1870.
Gross earnings	$3, 29,412 56	$4,010,121 73	$2,169,360 54
Expenses	2,379,192 70	2,642,163 37	1,162,388 21
Net earnings	1,350,219 86	1,367,958 36	1,006,972 33

The Net earnings, &c., appropriated as follows:

	Year 1868.	Year 1869.	Six months 1870.
Interest	$145,518 34	$508,431 74	$166,346 39
Taxes	134,225 83	67,505 23	73,488 1?
Dividends	1,396,166 00		600,000 00
Reduction of equipment accounts, &c.	340,647 16	858,330 61	
Surplus over dividend			168,137 90

The assistance of the renewal fund was required to pay the dividends of 1868. In 1869, though the accounts showed a surplus of $668,830 81, no dividends were made. The large purchases of engines and cars required by the general business, and also the unexpectedly large advances required for the Newark and New-York Railroad had created a floating debt. The money was all spent, and it was deemed judicious by the Board to suspend dividends and pay off the debt. The Company is now again free from debt and prepared to resume the regular division of whatever profits may be realized from the business. The actual net profits of the six months were over five per cent. All of which is signed by JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

The Lamar Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Manhattan Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Eight ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 18, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs........ 3	Spirits Turp., bbls.... 225
Copper, bbls........ 147	Rosin, bbls........ 2,287
Cotton, bales........ 4,139	Pork, bbls........ 31
Cotton-seed, bags........ 2,577	Beef, pks........ 117
Dried Fruit, pks........ 9	Cut-meats, pks........ 254
Eggs, bbls........ 808	Butter, pks........ 1,208
Flour, bbls........ 6,279	Cheese, pks........ 7,187
Corn-meal, bbls........ 1,310	Lard, pks........ 55
Wheat, bushels........ 140,640	Tallow, pks........ 32
Corn, bushels........ 53,590	Rice, pks........ 8
Barley, bushels........ 278	Starch, boxes........ 950
Oats, bushels........ 40,770	Oil-cake, pks........ 370
Peas, bushels........ 1,302	Pecans, pks........ 97
Beans, bushels........ 18	Pea-nuts, bags........ 1,263
Flax-seed, bushels........ 26	Wool, bales........ 1,525
Hops, bales........ 45	Whisky, bbls........ 119
Hides, No........ 9,047	Moss, bales........ 135
Hides, bdls........ 1,219	Tobacco, hhds........ 447
Leather, sides........ 3,547	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.... 2,268
Crude Turp., bbls........ 240	

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—22,399 boxes Cheese, 1,099 bbls. Flour, 83 pks. Skins, 293 boxes Bacon, 12 cases Machinery, 349 bales Cotton, 13 tierces Lard, 1,620 lbs. Bees-wax, 14 cases Guns, 72 bales Leather Offal.

By the steam-ship *Silesia*, for Hamburg—43 cases Segars, 402 crotch Mahogany, 4,000 lbs. Whalebone, 38 bdls. Whalebone, 100 hhds. Syrup, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 190 bales Cotton, 9 cases Metal, 50 logs Walnut, 300 bags Seed, 19 cases Hand-pegging Machines, 24 cases Sewing-machines, 7 hhds. Grease, 6 bales Furs, 1,217 bags Coffee, 100 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Vermont*, for Callao—261 cases Sewing-machines, 20 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 50 cases Oysters, 110 pks. Lamps, 155 pks. Agricultural Implements, 961 pks. Drugs, 2 cases Mouldings, 550 cases Shell-fish, 260 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 5 pks. Carriage Fixtures, 4,750 cases Refined Petroleum, 150 bbls. Fuse, 5 cases Freezers, 2 cases Brushes, 50 cases Lobsters, 15 pks. Clocks, 250 cases Spirits Turpentine, 278 bbls. Resin, 31 pks. Tin-ware, 5,404 pieces Pine, 303,337 feet Lumber, 1,193 pks. Wooden-ware, 374 pks. Hardware, 54 bbls. Ale, 46 cases Brilliant Oil, 10 bbls. Naval Stores, 6 boxes Varnish, 50 bags Pimento, 180 pks. Shooks, 29 bales Ticks, 20 bales Shirtings, 1,600 boxes Soap, 100 cases Blacking, 5 bbls. Asphaltum, 3,465 Staves, 10 cases Butter, 10 cases Paint, 10 cases White Lead, 30 cases Machinery, 100 bbls. Pitch, 13 pks. Rope, 80 cases Dry Goods.

ASHES—Continue in limited request at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted firm, but has been without animation. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull, heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported of 1,374 bales for early delivery, including 677 bales to shippers, 505 bales to spinners and 192 bales to speculators. Also, 1,650 bales for forward delivery, including 600 bales, basis Low Middling, July, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; 400 bales, do., August, 17⅝c.@17¾c.; 250 bales, do., October, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; 300 bales, do., November, 17⅛c.@17¼c.; 100 bales, do., December, 17⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	18	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	19⅝	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,139
Receipts last week	7,780
Receipts the preceding week	10,886
Receipts since Sept. 1	717,324
Receipts year ending Jan 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	536,728
Export clearances since our last	539
Exports since Sept. 1	411,312
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	385,597
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	228,579
Estimated stock here	28,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been unusually brisk today, and prices have been further advanced 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl. The demand has been chiefly from shippers and speculative buyers, and for superfine and low grade extras, the offerings of which have been very light, even at the improved rates current during regular business hours. Further heavy purchases have been made for forward delivery, including about 24,500 bbls. Extra State and round-hoop Western, for July and August, at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$7 ₱ bbl. The medium and better grades have also been quite readily taken for home trade purposes at the ruling figures. The total sales have been 58,500 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 45@$7; very good to very choice do., at $7@$7 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 25@$6 85. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 35
Extra State	6 45@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	6 25@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 00
Extra City, shipping	6 45@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 50@10 00

Southern Flour has been in very active request at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$7 50 for very poor to good Ordinary, and at $7 50@$10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in lively demand and quoted up to $5 25@$7 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey, and $5 90@$6 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been even more urgently sought after, chiefly by export and speculative buyers, and with comparatively moderate offerings prices have again advanced 5c.@8c. ₱ bushel. The dealings have been mainly in Red and Amber Winter, and in No. 2 and the lower grades of Spring. In these descriptions the transactions have been unusually extensive. No. 1 Spring has been in very light stock, and held quite confidently at extreme rates, but has been in less favor with purchasers. White Wheat has been in more demand, chiefly for milling purposes, at much stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 491,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 65; White and Western at $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 65, chiefly at $1 60@$1 63 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 55@$1 58, chiefly at $1 55@$1 56; No. 2 Spring at $1 45@$1 53, for poor to prime Milwaukee, closing with $1 52 bid for strictly prime; $1 33@$1 47 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 25@$1 35; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 15@$1 25; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 90; Red and Amber State at $1 55@$1 64, ₱ bushel. At the close the market was comparatively tame, and prices showed some irregularity and rather less buoyancy. Corn has been in lively request, chiefly for home trade and speculative purposes, at an advance of about 2c. ₱ bushel, closing quiet on the basis of our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 148,500 bushels, at 98c.@$1 10 for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 02@$1 08 for boat-loads; $1 12@$1 15 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 18@$1 25 for White do., and 93c.@97c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet, but held firmly on the basis of $1 12@$1 15 for State, and 98c.@$1 05 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley-malt has been quiet at from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel; sales, 3,700 bushels. Oats have been in active demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel; sales have been reported since our last of 114,500 bushels at 63c.@66c. for poor to very good Mixed Western in store and afloat, chiefly at 64c. in store and 65c. afloat; 70c.@73c. for ordinary to choice White State and Ohio. The export clearances since our last include 1,699 bbls. Flour for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* says: The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 15, 1870:

Lumber—James Kelly, Rochester; F. E. Williams, Buffalo; Wm. Crocker, Oswego; James Morrow, Oswego; Terry Cummings, Buffalo; Luther Covell, Oswego; Nekoda, Buffalo; Olympus, Oswego; L. A. Ward, Oswego; Ada, Buffalo; Geo. Jackson, Buffalo; Milo, Oswego; J. Fisher, Jr., Oswego; Nora Niles, Oswego; Right of Way, Oswego; H. N. Farnham, Buffalo; Geo. Seabrook, Buffalo; P. R. Mixer, Utica; A. M. Collier, Lyon's Falls; W. W. Winnett, Buffalo; Addie Scott, Buffalo; Craftsmen, Oswego; Hattie, Lyon's Falls, G. N. Reynolds, Oswego.

Corn—A. McKeiver, Buffalo; A. F. Wolcott, Buffalo; Lewis Selye, Buffalo; Minnesota, Buffalo; Rockaway, Buffalo; D. B. De Land, Buffalo; Geo. W. Stahl, Buffalo; Mary Powell, Buffalo.

Coal—C. J. Ostom, Geneva; H. A. Richmond, Watkins; Garwood Lewis, Geneva.

Wheat—A. W. Hyde, Buffalo; Charles Bates, Buffalo; Erebus, Buffalo; Alanson Morse, Buffalo; Addie, Oswego; Mary Jane, Buffalo; Ironsides, Oswego.

Ashes—Enterprise, Oswego.

Salt—J. L. Greenman, Syracuse; Elet Pierce, Syracuse; T. Hamell, Syracuse.

Flour—City of Albany, Rochester.

Staves—S. G. Bowe, Buffalo; Elliott F. Senn, Buffalo.

Oats—Governor, Buffalo.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, July 18, 1870.

Wheat, bushels....1,312,279	Barley, bushels..... 105,782
Corn, bushels........ 484,835	Malt, bushels..... 109,491
Oats, bushels........ 362,540	Peas, bushels..... 11,200
Rye, bushels........ 42,943	

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request, since our last, at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet but steady, at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail, thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been 45 bales.

MOLASSES—There has been but little inquiry for any description, yet prices have been quoted firm. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@60c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	35c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@60c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite dull and nearly nominal in price. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been held with more firmness, but has been without remarkable activity; 110 bbls. were sold in lots on the basis of 38½c.@39c. for Merchantable ₱ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 38½c.@40c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 80@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 15. Pitch, $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Business has been on a restricted scale in all kinds. We quote: Crude Whale at 61c.@67c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 25@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 55; Lard-oil at $1 20@$1 2c.; Red Oil at 80c.@..c.; Linseed-oil at 90c.@94c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 35; Menhaden at 47c.@49c.; Spermaceti at 28c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.@87½c. ₱ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@52½c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@72½c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market was very much depressed. The increased offerings, in the absence of the usual demand from export buyers, were in excess of the home trade and speculative requirements. Prices were lower, at the close, and more or less nominal. Crude was quoted at from 13c.@13¼c., in bulk, and from 17¼c.@18c., in shipping order, here, ₱ gallon; and at the creek, the nominal range of quotations was from $3 50@$3 85 ₱ bbl. on the Upper and Lower Roads; but no important transactions were reported. Refined has been very dull in the local market, sales and settlements having been reported of only 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, on the basis of 25c.; and 500 bbls. do., August, at 25c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, 5,500 bbls. Standard White were reported sold for July at 24¾c.@25c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., last half of August, at 25c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia included 380 bbls. Crude and 1,800 bbls. Refined. The export clearances hence were only 4,750 cases for Callao. Refined Oil, in cases, has been dull, lower and irregular, quotations ranging from 28½c.@31c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive and heavy at about 9c.@9½c. for shipping order, and 4c.@4½c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better demand, closing decidedly stronger. The main inquiry has been for Mess and Prime Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls. at $29 62½@$30 for Western Mess, chiefly at $30, cash; $28 for Prime Mess; $22 50@$24 for Prime, and $29 25@$29 50 for City Mess ₱ bbl. Also 750 bbls. Western Mess, for July delivery, at $29 50@$30 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in good demand and firm. Sales have been reported of 290 pks. at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 17c.@23c. for Western and City Hams, the latter for choice, in light tcs., and 23c.@25c. for bagged do. ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive at about 14c.@14¼c. for Cumberland; 14¾c.@15c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 15¼c.@15¾c. for Short Rib, ₱ lb. Lard has been in more demand, chiefly for forward delivery, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 460 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@17½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¾c.@16c. for City, and 16¼c.@16⅝ for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also 2,500 tcs. prime Steam, for July and August, at 16⅝c.@17c. ₱ lb. Beef has been less freely offered and has been quoted steady in price, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 110 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain and Mess; $16@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand at $25@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 120 tcs. Beef hams have been very quiet at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in fair request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,208 pks. Cheese has been in more demand at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 7,187 boxes.

RICE—has been quiet but firm at previous quotations.

SUGARS.—Raw have been in more active demand and quoted ¼c.@⅜c. ₱ lb. higher. Sales, 2,700 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅛c.@10⅛c., and 2,050 boxes Havana at from 9 1-16c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba buoyant at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; fair to good grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅝c.@10¾c., ₱ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in brisk request and quoted much stronger, ranging from 12c.@14¼c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 215,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10⅛c. for Inferior to Prime, 57,000 lbs. Stearine at 17⅛c.@21c.; 35,990 lbs. Grease at 9⅛c.@14⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at advanced prices; sales, 600 bbls. at $1 01@$1 02½., chiefly at $1 02¼ for wood and iron-bound pkgs., and 40 hhds. Drudge at $1 ₱ gallon; receipts, 119 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a marked advance established in rates on Grain, both by steam and sail, to British ports, the demand for room having been quite urgent, while the available supply was comparatively moderate. The business in other lines was not extensive, but rates were generally quoted stronger. Very little call was noted for Petroleum room, particularly for the German ports. For Liverpool there were taken 53,500 bushels Wheat, chiefly by steam, at 12d. ₱ bushel. For London, 6,250 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; 186,000 bushels Wheat at 9d.@11d., closing strong at 11d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 1,500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, equal to 26,500 quarters Wheat at from 6s. 3d.@7s., closing firmly at 7s. ₱ quarter.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 18, 1870.

Trade was dull in Live Stock, this forenoon, all through the various Live Stock markets of this City and of its immediate neighborhood. Prime Steers were sold for 17c. ₱ lb., and were in fair demand, but all other grades hung on hand and went slowly, in small lots, from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Lazy-looking Texan Steers were forced off at 11c. lb. Sheep and Lambs were even duller than horned Cattle, at low rates; Canada from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Kentucky, 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.; State Sheep, in small lots, at 7c. ₱ lb.; Ordinary Western Sheep, slow at 6½c. ₱ lb. Grass-fed Veals, 5½c. ₱ lb.; 1st Veals, of fair quality, 10c. ₱ lb.; coarse Calves, 8c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows are simply a drug; prices, $45@$50@$90 ₱ head. Hogs quoted uncertain at unreported rates, slaughterers affecting private sales.

SALES TODAY.

S. SHUSTER sold for self 101 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, at 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight, 7 cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 29 Illinois Steers, prime cattle, at 17c. ₱ lb., weight, 8¼ cwt.; also, 64 Indiana Steers, common Cattle, from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight, 8¼ cwt. B. MURRY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 34 Illinois Steers, medium Cattle, at 15c. ₱ lb. This lot had a small top sold at 16½c. ₱ lb., average weight 7½ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for self 47 prime Ohio and Kentucky Steers, mixed, from 16½c. to 17c. ₱ lb., weight, 8½ cwt.; also 17 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight, 6¾ cwt.; and again for a Western dealer, 34 Texan Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., live weight, 10 cwt. 30 lbs. C. TIDD sold for self 30 Illinois Steers, nice Cattle, from 16c. to 17c. ₱ lb., weight, 8¾ cwt. BEACH & BREY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 250 Illinois Steers, ranging from common to good, from 14c. to 16½c. ₱ lb., weight, 7½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 221 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 14c. to 16½c. ₱ lb., weight, 7⅜ cwt.; also for same, 32 Illinois Steers, from good to prime, from 16½c. to 17c. ₱ lb., weight, 8¼ cwt.; and again 35 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, from 14c. to 15c. ₱ lb., weight, 6¾ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

T. KIRBY sold 31 Lambs, weight 1,700 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 39 Sheep, weight 3,455 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. REID & MACGRAW sold 33 Kentucky Lambs, weight 2,135 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 495 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 465 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 41 Canada Lambs, weight 2,240 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 130 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 490 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 201 Lambs, weight 7,830 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 86 Lambs, weight 4,810 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 13 Sheep, culls, at $3 ₱ head; 6 Sheep, at $6 ₱ head; 21 Sheep, culls, at $3 50 ₱ head; 5 Sheep, weight 570 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 71 Sheep, weight 5,740 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 23 Sheep, weight 2,895 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 7 Lambs, weight 440 lbs., at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; 290 Sheep, weight 23,900 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,450 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending July 18, 1870: 2,063 head of horned Cattle, 24 Cows, 754 Veals, 43 Sheep, arrived in fifty-six cars and one boat. Gross arrivals of Fortieth-street Sheep Market for week ending July 18, 1870: 9,829 Sheep and Lambs, 302 Veals; gross arrivals of Hogs at Fortieth-street Hog Market for this day, fourteen cars of Hogs. Gross arrivals at Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 70 and 73 Robinson-street for week ending July 18, 1870: 3,704 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 7½c.@10c. ₱ lb. 12 Beeves and 45 Cows and Calves sold together at $40, $60, $85, ₱ head; 120 Veals at 8c.@10½ ₱ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GISELLE, and BROTHER BILL AND ME, and GRAND BALLET.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Notwithstanding the rumors of battles in circulation yesterday no blow on either side has as yet been struck, nor has either France or Prussia issued a formal proclamation of war. Both parties seem to hesitate to begin the conflict. BENEDITTI and WERTHER are said to have withdrawn from their respective posts of their own accord and without having their passports sent them. The Prussian Charge d'Affaires remained in Paris until Sunday night, and states, it is reported, that, in regard to the commencement of the war, "he still relies on the wisdom and conciliatory spirit of the Emperor." He states, further, that he has been instructed not to ask for his passports. This situation, it is announced, cannot last long, and NAPOLEON is expected today to issue a proclamation declaring war. A supplementary credit of 500,000,000 francs has been asked for, for war purposes. The patriotic subscription for the army still goes on, and has assumed large proportions. A Council of Ministers and of War was held at the Tuileries yesterday. The Emperor presided. A proclamation has been issued in Paris forbidding war demonstrations. Publications of military movements to be prohibited under penalty of heavy fines. The Red Republican organ holds NAPOLEON answerable for going to war without a pretext. It is thought in Paris that Russia sustains Prussia. The commanders of the different French army corps are announced as follows: First, CANROBERT; Second, PALIKAO; Third, FROSSARD; Fourth, MCMAHON; Fifth, FOILLY; Reserve and Imperial Guard, BAZAINE. DON CARLOS has been expelled from France. The evacuation of Rome by the French forces is again rumored. Lord LYONS, it is said, will immediately communicate to GRAMMONT the desire of England to have the neutrality of Holland observed, which desire it is also said France will probably grant. Baron ROTHSCHILD, Consul-General of Prussia at Paris, has resigned, as the King of Prussia refused to receive him at Ems.

Gen. MOLTKE is said to have stated in the Prussian Cabinet Council that Prussia was never better prepared for war than now. The Crown Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM has departed from Munich to take command of the South German armies. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES will command the armies of the North. It is rumored in London that French troops have commenced to bombard Saarlonis. The Prussians are said to have occupied Saarbrück in Rhenish Prussia, and Uenburg, in Rhenish Bavaria. They are also concentrating in Linden, in Hesse Darmstadt. The troops furnished by Baden are in Camp Rastadt, about half way between Carlsruhe and Kehl. BENEDETTI, the French Minister, it is asserted in the Berlin official Press, courted insult after receiving Prussia's *ultimatum*. He was not recalled, it is said, by the French Government, but received a leave of absence on a matter having nothing to do with the questions in dispute. The neutrality of Sweden has been officially announced. Switzerland will maintain an armed neutrality, and the Chambers have voted to raise money and troops for this purpose.

The London *Morning Post* of yesterday double-leads an article, in which the following sentence occurs: "Any violation of Belgian territory ends England's neutrality." The *Times* thinks France will first be successful, as Prussia needs a fortnight longer to prepare. The Prussian merchant marine now in British waters will there remain until further orders. The crews have been disbanded. The Washington Government, says an English dispatch, will be urged to provide for the transportation of the mails to Brest and Southampton under a neutral flag. The French Government are now enforcing a prohibition against "code" and "cipher" words in telegrams. The Atlantic companies will send foreign dispatches by the way of lines outside of France.

GENERAL.

Advices received at St. Petersburg from China by the way of Siberia confirm the reported massacre at Pekin, which occurred June 10. The French establishment was fired by the natives, while the German was left untouched. A joint note has been addressed to the Chinese Government by the representatives of the foreign Powers at Pekin, demanding the punishment of the rioters and indemnification for the loss sustained.

Several of the "first citizens" of Alamance County, North Carolina, were arrested on Friday by Commander KIRK of the State Militia. No charges, it is said, were made against them. A writ of *habeas corpus* was served on the officer on Sunday, which he refused to obey. The State is reported as quiet; and the State Treasurer, it is said, will be enjoined from paying the State troops called out by the Governor.

It is reported that WEBB's line of steamers between San Francisco and Australia, will begin operations at once regardless of the action of Congress on the question of subsidy.

Mayor SELBY, of San Francisco, will contest the validity of the recent election in that city, which subsidized the Southern Pacific Railway to the amount of $1,000,000. He alleges fraud and forgery as the ground of his petition.

One of the boilers of the Maryland Sugar Refinery located on Dugan's Wharf in Baltimore, exploded yesterday morning. Three men were slightly injured. Shortly afterward the State Tobacco House used as a cotton warehouse opposite, and seperated only by a narrow lane, was discovered to be on fire. It was destroyed with most of its contents, involving a heavy loss.

A street-car conductor, by name CHARLES E. KENT, stabbed and instantly killed JOSEPH R. WHITNEY, at Pawtucket, R. I., on Sunday night. He also stabbed a daughter of his victim, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The murderer is under arrest. The origin of the affray was a family difficulty.

Two homicides occurred in Boston on Sunday night. An Italian was shot dead by a countryman, and an Irishman was killed in a fight.

THOMAS HOFFMAN, a convict in the Maryland Penitentiary, attacked a fellow convict, named HOWARD, on Sunday afternoon, with a common case knife, and inflicted a number of dangerous wounds before he was captured.

The American Consul, BIDDLE, at Havana, Cuba, who has been ill in that city with yellow fellow, is thought to be recovering. His wife died of the disease on Sunday.

A law suit has been brought by the State of Maryland, in the Superior Court at Baltimore, against the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, for $250,000—a fifth of the receipts from passenger travel for the first six months of the present year.

The collections for the benefit of the revenue from manufactured tobacco in Virginia for the year ending June 30, amount to $4,146,077—an increase over the previous year of $2,643,593.

The eight Frenchmen, picked up at sea and taken to Boston, state that they were emigrants from Marseilles, bound for Pernambuco, by the bark *Felix*, which sprung a leak at sea some days ago and was abandoned.

The Warner House, at Northampton, Mass., together with the stores and saloons adjoining, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $125,000; insurance $65,000.

A man, named CHRISTOPHER STOUT, committed suicide in Philadelphia, yesterday, by hanging himself from the bannisters of his house.

Judge BARNARD, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, sentenced JOHN KELLY to one year in the State Prison for attempting to vote on the name of another man at the election in May last. The Judge gave notice that repeating and ballot-box stuffing in this City is to be stopped, and that he should use all the power of the Court over which he presides to enforce the law against repeaters.

The criminal action for libel brought by GEO. WILKES against the editors of the *Turf, Field & Farm* came up for trial in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and was further postponed to the 1st of August.

Yesterday, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the franchise of a horse railroad running through One Hundred and Thirtieth and other streets, was sold at public auction. It was purchased by the Third-avenue Railroad Company for $67,000.

The Ninth District Republican Association met at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, last evening, and adopted a resolution approving of the nomination and confirmation of Collector MURPHY. A report was also made on the subject of the union of the Bleecker-street Association with the regular organization.

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY will take possession of the Custom-house on Friday next, and enter at once upon the discharge of his duties.

The gold excitement was at fever heat yesterday, and, under the pressure of war news and rumors from Europe, the price was run up to 122⅜. It subsequently fell off to 119⅞.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, WILLIAM SCHULTZ, one of the general roundsmen, was made an Acting Sergeant, and assigned to the Nineteenth Precinct. WATSON VREDENBURG, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was also made Acting Sergeant and transferred to the Fifth Precinct.

Questions at Stake in the War.

Those who suppose that the war between France and Prussia is solely the fruit of the Emperor NAPOLEON's ambition, can have paid but little attention to the recent history of Prussia. The cable tells us that the London *Times* said yesterday, "France, without a shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe into a war of which no living person may see the end." The first part of this sentence may answer the purposes of partisanship, but it is not historically true. The latter part of the sentence, although containing only an opinion, is worth more consideration. The probability increases every hour that this will be a war of colossal magnitude. It is said that the United States cannot possibly be drawn into it, but how can there be any certainty of that? A misunderstanding with regard to any American vessel, intercepted on the high seas by a belligerent Power, might compel us to take an attitude which would end in war. At present we have, unquestionably, a better prospect of peace before us than any Great Power on the face of the earth. We might do a trade unequaled in our history—we might, perhaps, reinstate our foreign commerce at a single stroke—if the policy of Congress had only left the hands of our ship-builders and merchants free.

If the sympathies of the American people are at present with Prussia, that is no reason why we should willfully blind ourselves to the incontestable facts of history in reference to this contest. France, as we have already shown, had many temptations to provoke an issue with Prussia—but when it is assumed that Prussia is an inoffensive Power, which has been goaded into war by wanton insults, without doing anything to provoke the suspicion or enmity of France, her true position is entirely falsified. No living man would be so much amused with this theory as Count BISMARCK, the guiding principle of whose life seems now to be, *flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.* We talk of inconsistencies in statesmen, but the world has never seen so remarkable an instance of a man reversing all his professions as it witnesses in the case of BISMARCK. In 1850 he made a speech avowing that the mission of Prussia was to subordinate herself to Austria. Ten years afterwards he warned Austria that she must finally abandon her old position in Germany. In 1864 Prussia led Austria into the war against Denmark, and managed to absorb all the advantages of the enterprise. That little interlude is partly forgotten now, but the transactions associated with it are little to the credit of other Powers besides Prussia. England sympathized that Denmark, and all but positively pledged its assistance to her. There can be no doubt but Denmark went into the war counting upon this assistance. It never came—Denmark was crushed, and Austria betrayed.

The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria agreed to divide the Elbe Duchies between them, at the famous meeting where the Convention of Gastein was drawn up. All this time Austria was merely being used by Prussia as a cat's-paw. BISMARCK, with the proverbial zeal of a new convert, had taken up the grand idea of a North German Confederation, and resolved that no price would be too high to pay for it. Since the time of FREDERICK the Great, the policy of Prussia has been to suppress weaker States, or place its feudatories on vacant thrones. The story of the Elbe Duchies and of Hanover illustrates the first tendency, and the recent intrigue with PRIM is an example of the second. But BISMARCK's intention to render Prussia the dictator of Germany was at first so little appreciated by the people, especially when they saw it involved a war with Austria, that he was probably the most unpopular man in the country. When he was shot at, in May, 1866, the sympathies of his countrymen were entirely with the assassin. It was all different after the war. BISMARCK was received in Berlin with more than royal honors, but no man knew better than he that his work was only half done.

France could not look unmoved upon the supremacy acquired by her daring rival. M. EDGAR QUINET wrote, in 1867: "Will not France often and often awake from her sleep, thinking she hears the step of her giant neighbor? Or, supposing she were to fall asleep without taking prudential measures, would not this be the sign of a deadly relaxation? And what a temptation then for Germany to take advantage of it! In all these cases our danger is equally great." But what could France do at this period? She had no weapon which she could oppose to the needle-gun of Prussia, and the example of Austria had shown how mad was the hope of winning battles with an inferior arm. The hosts of Austria fell like corn beneath the sickle, while the Prussian troops were comparatively unscathed. Austria had made the fatal mistake of underrating her rival. The saying attributed to Prince SCHWARZENBERG—"*Il faut avilir la Prusse d'abord pour ensuite la démolir*"—whether really uttered or not, expressed the sentiments prevailing at Vienna, and the result was that Austria was herself almost destroyed.

The Emperor NAPOLEON could not fight—but he could prepare to fight. Prussia, so far from moderating her aims, seemed clearly to be enlarging them. Her next move was to place a fendatory upon the throne of Spain. NAPOLEON saw that the hour had come for striking the blow. If he has been ambitious, can any one pretend that Prussia has not also been guided by that fatal passion? Is the "aggressiveness" all on the side of NAPOLEON? This is not a question to be decided by sympathies, but by a regard for the records of history. These two Great Powers have been striving to gain the mastery in Europe for years past. BISMARCK undoubtedly seemed to be winning the game. If France and Prussia could now be left alone to fight out their own quarrel, the world would look on, not indeed with indifference, but with comparative calmness. Of this, however, we have no guarantee. Any accident—the temporary invasion of Belgium—might draw England into the vortex, and events might occur which would at once and irrevocably change the current of modern history. It is absolutely certain that the present war, even if its area is not enlarged, will materially change the position of the contestants. If NAPOLEON failed, he would disappear from the throne of France, while King WILLIAM I. would probably emerge as Emperor of Germany. If Prussia is compelled to treat for peace, the loss of her Rhenish Provinces would probably not be the ultimate measure of her humiliation.

Where are our Merchant Ships?

All talk about an extra session of Congress is, in the present condition of affairs, idle and mischievous. Circumstances may arise during the progress of war in Europe to render special legislation expedient, but there is no necessity for discussing the bearing of a contingency which is not yet in sight. Our duty is to preserve a genuine neutrality, and, as far as possible, to provide in our business and other arrangements against accidents which no legislation can avert. As things now stand, Congress in session would be a disturbing element. It would introduce fresh uncertainty into all matters relating to trade and finance, and would, therefore, make the prospect worse instead of better.

There would have been a better pretext for the step proposed had the late session closed without any action in regard to the subjects embodied in the special message of the President. But the points presented by the President were disposed of. The Indian Appropriation bill became law. The recommendation relating to the registration of foreign-built ships did not receive the approval either of the Senate or the House, but it was considered by both Chambers, and was laid aside in a very significant manner. The proceeding might have been more courteous, perhaps, but it could scarcely have indicated more decisively the adverse view of the majority. That ends the matter for the time.

While we dissent from the conclusion arrived at by the majority, considered in reference to its expediency, we are constrained to acknowledge its logical strength. The proposition was, that for a few months the buyers of foreign-built iron ships should have the privilege of an American registry; and the answer was that either they should be admitted at all times, or not at all. The objection has much force. For the admission of foreign-built ships involves a question of principle, which should be decided in one way or another, as the foundation of a policy. A temporary measure, liberalizing the Navigation laws for six or eight months, and then restoring to them their original illiberality, would realize all the consequences which the high-protectionists deprecate, without sustaining the principle on which alone that class of economists can be safely assailed. What is wanted is a defined and just policy—not a device which leaves principle and policy alike untouched.

But though the refusal of Congress to accept the President's suggestion may be tenable, if tested by the previously expressed purposes of that body, the exigency which gave rise to the suggestion exemplifies the folly of the position occupied by the country. This European war furnishes an opportunity, which may not be renewed in a generation, of securing to the American flag supremacy in the carrying-trade. Our ships have been driven off the seas. We cannot, under the present tariff, build ships of a size and quality equal to the requirements of commerce, at rates that would enable us to compete with those of Great Britain. At the same time, the law forbids the registration of the foreign-built ships we so sorely need, and even the re-registration of the American-built vessels, which our ship-owners, as a precautionary measure, sold to Englishmen when rebel privateers were afloat. The result is, that with the best of opportunities for regaining lost trade, we are rendered helpless by the policy dictated by the monopolists. We cannot profit by neutrality because the law will not allow us to acquire the necessary ships. That is the strait to which a narrow, prohibitory system has reduced the American people.

Nor is the full value of the opportunity which is thus sacrificed yet apparent. England, which gains what we lose, may not be able to preserve her neutrality. It is, indeed, possible that the contest now begun in Europe may end with England as a spectator, but all the probabilities of the case point in the opposite direction. Supposing England to be involved, her vast carrying-trade would be a prize within the reach of the United States. With liberty to buy ships where they can be bought cheapest, and with liberty to build ships with untaxed materials, we might then secure the largest and finest mercantile marine in the world, together with a prosperous carrying-trade which would soon enable our ship-owners to secure a supremacy that would outlive the restoration of peace. If this magnificent chance pass unimproved, the country will have no difficulty in placing the responsibility where it belongs. It will rest altogether upon the shoulders of the monopolists.

We repeat, however, that no mere device, no mere palliative, will remove the difficulty. The want from which we suffer is the product of a short-sighted and sinister system; the only adequate remedy must be the result of a policy which is broad and equally well defined. When next the President addresses Congress upon the subject, we trust that he will discard the weak feature of his recent message, and frankly commit himself to the general principle on which alone he can firmly stand. The TIMES has long urged the adoption of that principle as essential to the restoration of our commercial marine; and its warnings and appeals are now amply vindicated. The opposite theory—that to which the majority in Congress have stubbornly adhered—has been weak from the outset; it will be demolished by occurrences for which prudence would have prepared us, and which European war now makes inevitable. The President will be required to decide, before Congress reassembles, whether the weight of his office shall be felt on the side of the policy from which the country suffers, or in support of that which alone can restore prosperity to the shipping interest.

Institutions for the Advancement of Science.

The American people are accustomed to plead their want of means and opportunities as a reason for their short-comings in the matter of general scientific culture. It is claimed that in the old countries, where learning, money and institutions have accumulated—where the distances between students and the centers of science are short—where there is such a thing as leisure—where the high position and rewards of scholars are assured—there is no reason why the public at large should not keep up with the march of science, and why science should not keep up with the requirements of the age. But in America, it is said, where those who must take the lead in such matters are separated by thousands of miles, where men of science are always working at high pressure, and comparatively few organizations for the promotion of general scientific culture exist—where, also, money and business shrewdness overshadow scientific knowledge—is it to be expected that we should have as many or as good scholars as there are abroad, or that we should contribute, in proportion to our population or wealth, to the general advancement of science?

Those who are disposed to be satisfied by such reflections do themselves and their country a great wrong. It is true that the general dissemination of science among our people is difficult, but the very conditions of this difficulty are also conditions of vitality. In a country rapidly advancing in wealth and power, everything partakes of the general momentum; there can be no stagnation, no halting. We believe, as a people, in science—that is, in the greatest development and the widest dissemination of truth, and our conditions of situation and growth insure its advancement on a scale, at a rate, and upon a foundation hitherto unprecedented. Our very vastness, our newness, our haste to get rich and strong, our freedom from old-world trammels, the general diffusion of common-school knowledge among all classes—all tend to produce such a result. There is one institution already in vigorous youth among us, which is peculiarly adapted to the wants of our people and our period—The American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its objects are, "by periodical and migratory meetings, to promote intercourse between those who are cultivating science in different parts of the United States, to give a stronger and more general impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific research in our country, and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness." The Association numbers nearly a thousand members, among whom are most of the distinguished men of science in the United States and Canada.

The next annual meeting of the American Association will be at Troy, commencing Aug. 17. The last meeting was at Salem, and the one preceding that at Chicago. The first was at Philadelphia in 1848. The public interest in the Association and its objects has largely increased during the past two years, and our large towns are beginning to manifest some anxiety to secure its presence, to entertain the members, and to contribute, in the way of facilities for access, attractive fêtes and excursions, to the usefulness of the sessions. The citizens of Troy should feel themselves highly complimented by the present selection, and we doubt not that the people of a city so enterprising and prosperous will raise rather than lower the standard of entertainment and practical helpfulness, already well advanced by the generous enthusiasm of Chicago and by the munificence of Salem. As the seat of our oldest and best technical school, the Rensselaer Institute, and the chief iron and steel manufacturing city of the East, and of the center of a vast and varied commercial and manufacturing industry, Troy is a peculiarly useful, interesting, and appropriate place for the meeting of the Association.

The Ages of the Commanders.

Should the Franco-Prussian war last for more than a single campaign, it is probable that the majority of the commanders who are now conspicuous will sink out of sight, and that new men, whose names have not yet even been heard of, will rise into prominence. It is a curious fact that nearly every officer of high rank in both the Prussian and French armies is over sixty years of age. Marshals MCMAHON, CANROBERT and BAZAINE, Gen. LEBŒUF and Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY are all between sixty and sixty-three; Marshal FOREY is sixty-seven, and Marshals RAUDON, BARAGUAY D'HILIERS and VAILLANT are all more than seventy-five. On the Prussian side, Gen. MOLTKE is seventy, Gen. MANTEUFEL is sixty-one, Gen. VAN ROON sixty-seven, and Prince FREDERICK, who commanded the Army of the Elbe at Sadowa, sixty-nine years of age. Among so many venerable officers it would not be unreasonable to look for tactics of the Fabrian pattern, since age is prudent, and military leaders of past sixty have, personally speaking, usually more to lose by defeat than to gain by victory. Still, it is already plain, even had we not been in a position to guess as much before the events of last week, that behind these veteran leaders there are two minds intensely alive to the value of time, and to that of the first prestige of success. This is to be a war of moral impressions and dramatic effects, as well as of hard fighting; and if any man knows this as well as NAPOLEON III. it is Count BISMARCK.

The situation as regards the age and experience of the principal European commanders promises to be not unlike what it was when NAPOLEON I. took the command of the Army of Italy, and it would not be surprising if some genius appeared whose rise would depend, like that wonderful man's, upon disregarding military traditions, and snatching victory while trampling upon professional conventions. No leader ever turned to greater profit the art of not doing what is expected, or what by all recognized rules ought to be done, and of substituting novel and bewildering combinations. Youth and audacity, as well as genius, are essential to the power to do this, and these qualities will perhaps soon be forthcoming in men as obscure at the present moment as was the young Corsican, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in 1790.

The Miracle Worker.

British intolerance often takes odd turns. That poor Mr. TRAIN, for example, in the spirit of pure philanthropy, tried to force on the London public the benefit of horse cars. The people first mobbed him, then locked him up in jail, then reviled him in the newspapers, and then, unkindest cut of all, went on and set up the horse cars without him. And now they have meted out a similar measure of base ingratitude to Dr. NEWTON, the miracle doctor who went over to heal them of all the ills that British flesh is heir to. Dr. NEWTON's system, it must be confessed, is one well calculated to excite the suspicions of the vulgar. For it consists simply in rubbing the patient on the afflicted part, making various passes in the air, and then requesting him to go home cured. How often the request is complied with we do not know. The Zouave, JACOB, who a few years since created an immense sensation in Paris by practicing the same system, was credited with very surprising cures, as indeed was Dr. NEWTON himself, before, in an evil hour, he crossed the sea. But whether the doctor succeeded or not, it seems really unkind to mob a man for trying to be a benefactor, and to relieve us all from the nauseous tyranny of the Pharmacopœia. Of course his system would ruin the doctors and the apothecaries, and it is very possible that they have been at the bottom of this outrage on a dangerous rival.

If it is to the miraculous part of the performance that the practical British mind objects, why have not they mobbed Mr. HOME? He is even more miraculous than Dr. NEWTON, and has not even the excuse of a benevolent object for his supernatural marvels; and yet he may float in and out of windows, or hold a fire in his hand without so much as thinking of the frosty Caucasus, or walk through the air at his own sweet will, and no man offers to molest him. The distinction seems invidious at least. As both men hail from America, the animosity against Dr. NEWTON cannot be on account of his nationality. If our philanthropists are to be so treated in England, for simply attempting to do good, it is time they knew it, and either leave that benighted people to their fate, or prepare to add to the laurels of benevolence the crown of martyrdom. The time may come when we shall send missionaries of science as regularly to perfidious Albion, and with as many misgivings, as nowadays we send religious missionaries to Afric's sunny fountains, or India's coral strand. It is a consolation in Dr. NEWTON's case, however, to know that, whatever his bodily injuries may have been, he had doubtless a full supply of miracles with which to cure himself.

The Germans in this City and elsewhere are taking measures to manifest their sympathy with their native land in the arduous struggle now lying before it. These measures will certainly not resemble the operations of the Fenians in any way; for the Germans respect the laws, and are a sober-minded people. So far as their meetings are intended to give a moral support to their countrymen, Americans will approve of them; for there can be no doubt that the idea of "German unity," when kept within just bounds, appeals strongly to the sympathies of this country. We have pointed out elsewhere the reasons which compel us to reject the theory that Prussia is an unambitious Power; but if NAPOLEON attempted to annex any portion of German territory, it is impossible to suppose that public opinion here would approve of the step. It is in reference to this particular danger that the Germans feel most strongly, and hence it is that the expression of their opinions will be received with respect, even by those who cannot forget the recent history of Denmark, of Hanover, of Nassau, and of Schleswig-Holstein.

Judge BARNARD has earned a good word at last. Yesterday he sentenced JOHN KELLY to a year's imprisonment for personating a voter at the last election, coupling the sentence with such sound remarks upon the dangers and demoralization inseparable from ballot-box frauds as justify the hope that the Judge may now be counted among the advocates of honest elections. He declares that fraudulent voting menaces the existence of the Republic, and that all the authority at his command shall be exerted to correct the evil. Incredulous readers may rub their eyes, but it is Judge BARNARD who says this. And the fate of KELLY shows that the Judge has not on this occasion used idle words. If he can secure the help of his friends, we may in time hope for a fair election.

The rise in the price of gold yesterday is a warning which the Secretary of the Treasury should promptly heed. The duty before him, just now, is one that calls for vigilance in a direction different from that in which he has hitherto traveled. For the present, at least, he need think no more of funding the debt. Nor should he trouble himself much about the redemption of unmatured obligations. These matters will not arise again until a great war is ended. In the interval he cannot too carefully watch the legitimate movements of trade and the illegitimate movements of gold-speculation; nor too earnestly prepare to use surplus gold with exclusive reference to the relief of trade and the holding in check of speculators. The Treasury now requires above all things a strong reserve of coin. Only this will enable it to provide for contingencies, and to be the power it ought to be in the gold market. We want practical sagacity,—not persistent hobby-riding.

Superintendent JOURDAN has acted wisely in withdrawing his resignation. To face difficulties of all kinds is an inevitable part of the duty he has undertaken, and he must not allow himself to be intimidated by any ordinary or extraordinary obstacles. Considering the short time he has been in office, he has won the esteem of the public in a more marked manner than we can recall in the case of almost any other official, and now that he has proved the sincerity of his intentions, and his general capability for his post, even an occasional mistake need not be very sharply visited upon him. He has a grand opportunity before him, and ought not to allow himself to be frightened out of making use of it. As for making enemies, every man placed in a responsible position who discharges his duty firmly is sure to do that. With the public and the press on his side, Superintendent JOURDAN need not fear the schemes of a few malcontents.

The activity with which warlike preparations are being pushed forward by France and Prussia contrasts strangely with the cautious evasion of a duly proclaimed and recognized rupture between the two Powers. They seem equally desirous to avoid incurring the responsibility of striking the first blow. The news of a violation of the French frontier was evidently premature. In the existing state of feeling, both in France and Germany, the postponement of a formal declaration of hostilities is of little significance. With bodies of hostile troops concentrating within half a day's march of each other, accident may at any moment open a channel for the force that is now placed under an artificial restraint, and make the situation what it already virtually is—a state of war. Neither Power is like to forget the lessons of 1866 as bearing upon the necessity of prompt movement. It is perfectly obvious that there is no evidence in either country of any influential utterance of public sentiment pointing to delay or compromise. Both nations are thoroughly infected with the war fever, and have given the most substantial evidence of it in instant and ungrudging response to the demand for money.

All the remonstrances of the public against the use of stuffed cushions in street cars have thus far been ineffectual. The cushions are mere dust-holes, and are just now swarming with obnoxious insects of various kinds. Perhaps the editor of the *Citizen*, who seems to have devoted considerable attention to these creatures, can inform us which of his friends it is whose bite produces a painful swelling, accompanied with considerable inflammation. Several persons have lately been bitten by the insect in question, and the affected part has suddenly assumed portentous dimensions. There is, as the *Citizen* is well aware, an order of insects known as the "Chilopoda." They have two lips, each of which is terminated by a large bent claw, which is said to be perforated beneath by a hole, through which a poisonous liquid is ejected. We do not suppose that this is the lively animal which now haunts our street cars, but doubtless the *Citizen & Round Table* can give us a little positive information on the subject.

Efforts to Establish Harmony in the Ninth Republican District Association.

A large and animated meeting of the Ninth District Union Republican Association took place at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, last evening. Mr. GEORGE H. KEYSER presided. The object of the proposed union of the Bleecker-street Association, a rival Republican organization, with this Association was introduced, and the Conference Committee appointed to inquire into the matter, was called on for a report. The Committee stated that it had met with a number of members belonging to the other Association, and that an offer was made to give the latter body an equal representation of officers, excepting the President, and of committee men, provided they united with the Association, and agreed to have their meetings at Lebanon Hall. This proposition was objected to by the Bleecker-street body, who said that they were desirous of having the meetings held at their present head-quarters. The subject was referred back to the Committee, with power to use further efforts toward making a compromise. About fifty new members were admitted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Riot of Laborers Employed on the East River Bridge.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a riot broke out among the laborers employed on the East River Bridge. Word was sent to the Second Precinct, and Capt. MCCONNELL, at the head of a posse of Police, went to the spot. The disturbance grew out of an opposition to certain laborers brought by the Company from Connecticut. On the appearance of the Police, however, the rioters grew peaceable. But in order to make an example, the leader, WILLIAM LANNIGAN, was arrested

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP BIENVILLE.

The steam-ship *Bienville*, from Havana July 13, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the purser, Mr. A. T. ALEXANDER, for the early receipt of our mail packages.

The Slavery Question—A Political Change in Prospect—Cuban Representation in the Cortes—Its Probable Results—A Spanish Frigate in Sinking Condition—The Panama Cable—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

One of the most feasible, humane, and at the same time judicious plans regarding the institution of slavery in the Island of Cuba, is under consideration, and no doubt will be adopted. The action of the Cortes and the proposed law to abolish Spanish West Indies slavery, would not be productive of any good results, either to the planter or the negro. A document was forwarded by the last Spanish mail steamer to Cadiz, signed by many of the wealthiest slave-owners in Cuba, and approved by the Captain-General, wherein the following propositions are made: All slaves at present existing in the Island of Cuba, irrespective of age, sex or color, to be registered; slavery to disappear altogether in ten years, by freeing one-tenth the number of slaves every year, by a drawing or lottery, of one-tenth of the number of names, the owners be recompensed by an amount for each slave not exceeding $400 out of a fund to which every slaveholder shall contribute proportionately, the country at large contributing one-fourth, if the people should so decide. This plan has met with some opposition, because it was considered the work of a clique representing but a small portion of the slave-owners, but in order to grapple more fully with the question and place it on a secure footing a general meeting, called by the Captain-General, was held at the Palace on Monday noon. The Captain-General presided. There were over 150 of the most prominent and wealthy slave-owners, both Cubans and Spaniards, present. Several speeches were made, but in order to secure direct and immediate action, a Committee of twenty-five was appointed, who shall receive all plans proposed and report the essence of all to a general meeting, whose action shall be submitted to the Spanish Cortes for approval. A few ultras were chagrined at the anxious desire of the majority to get rid of slavery in a becoming manner and at the earliest moment.

ELECTION FOR DEPUTIES.

The slavery question, which was the cause of the war between the North and South, and produced the important social and political changes which have taken place in the South, will also be the cause of a great political change soon to be inaugurated in the Island of Cuba, namely, representation in the Cortes of Spain. The step which has been taken thus far, has been a letter from the Captain-General to the Government in Spain, announcing that the time has come to hold elections for Deputies in this Island, and giving as the principal reasons the decline of the revolution, and the possibility to hold elections undisturbed almost in every section of the country, excepting a few mountainous districts, and besides the importance of dealing with the slavery question. The latter cannot well be solved without some legal representation, or an appearance thereof, of the people of Cuba. There is therefore only one thing requisite to the holding of the election, namely, instructions from the home Government as to the manner of holding the elections, and a definition of those entitled to vote. The importance of the coming election cannot be too highly estimated, as it is likely to effect a complete revolution in Cuban affairs. In the first place, it will break the autocratic power of the Captain-General, not as commander of the army, but as the Civil Chief, or Supreme Governor. He and other high functionaries will be careful as to their deeds and misdeeds and be subjected in future to the scrutiny not only of the Cortes, but also of the people who will insist on having justice and equal rights, should they be denied by the authorities of the Island. It will also place the Cubans in a different position. Unless they should abstain from voting, they greatly outnumber the Spaniards, and are thus enabled to send a hostile delegation to Congress. Well-informed and thinking people believe that in according an election for Deputies, the Spaniards will effect more toward pacifying the insurgent districts of the island than they can by the efforts of the army. The reasons are obvious. Many Cubans at present hostile to the Government would become either neutrals or adherents of Spain, provided they see that in future they will be treated and looked upon as citizens of the country, instead of being ruled as hitherto like inhabitants of a conquered country, or inferior beings to their fellow-citizens who were born in old Spain.

A SINKING FRIGATE—NARROW ESCAPE.

The Spanish men-of-war in this port were ordered on Monday morning to proceed to sea for heavy gun exercise. The *Almanza*, a beautiful wooden frigate of forty-eight guns, had barely left the harbor when it was discovered that she was leaking at a rapid rate and was settling down. In twenty-five minutes the water had washed the fires and extinguished them. The water continued to gain rapidly, notwithstanding the exertions of the crew at the pumps, and the fleet was signalled, and several ships took the *Almanza* in tow and steamed rapidly into the harbor, anchoring her near the dock, where the ship continued to settle down. A steam pump and several hand pumps, in addition to those on board, were immediately set to work, and the water kept from increasing. The frigate has not touched bottom. Her stores and guns, together with her masts and rigging, are now being removed, in order to lighten the ship. The reported cause is stated to be the breaking of the escape valve of the propeller. If the accident had occurred at sea, the frigate would have gone down within an hour beyond a doubt.

WAR NEWS.

The news from all sections of the country announces but few and only unimportant operations, although the Spanish columns are kept in almost continual motion, and quite a number of insurgents and Spaniards lose their lives every week. The weekly mortality by the bullet among both factions is from one hundred to two hundred men, exclusive of those who are taken away by disease. Gen. RODAS has pardoned nineteen insurgents, who were taken prisoners and sentenced to death at Puerto Principe. Gen. GOYENCHE has relieved PORTILLO, in the command of the Cinco Villas. VALMASEDA will make his head-quarters at Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. AMPUDIA, one of the best Generals in the Spanish army, has assumed command of the Bayamo, Manzanillo and Jiguani districts. In Havana the war is but little spoken of now, and if it were not for the continuous arrivals of sick and wounded soldiers, a person would be hardly aware of its existence.

THE PANAMA CABLE.

The cable steamers *Dario* and *Suffolk*, accompanied by the British gun-boat *Vestal*, arrived at Cienfuegos on Sunday. The Chief of the Panama cable expedition, Sir CHAS. BRIGHT, arrived here last night, accompanied by Mr. JAMES GALL, of Jamaica. The land line between Havana and Batabano is in perfect working order, and the laying of the cable between Batabano and Santiago de Cuba, and thence to Jamaica, will be begun immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The news of an approaching war in Europe has produced great excitement in Havana. A member of the French Volunteer Legion has published a card in the *Diario*, desiring to be informed as to the status of Frenchmen in Cuba in case of a war, and hopes that his countrymen will be respected and treated as foreigners. That Frenchman is evidently scared, and has but like confidence in Spanish generosity....Sailing vessels are now arriving from different ports of the United States, having been kept on the banks by calm, some after a passage of over forty days....The steamer *Governor Marvin* will make weekly trips to Cedar Keys, Fla., in connection with the Florida Railroad. Passengers will reach New-York by this line in less than four days.

QUASIMODO.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CHINA.

The Reported Massacre in Pekin Confirmed—The French Alone Attacked—Reparation Demanded from the Chinese Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—Later and authentic advices from Tient-sin, by telegraph through Siberia, confirm the previous reports of the massacre of foreigners in China. The outrages were committed on the 10th of June. The natives set fire to and destroyed the French establishments, but left those of the Germans untouched. The representatives of the foreign Powers at Pekin had addressed a joint note to the Chinese Government demanding the punishment of the rioters, and indemnity for the losses sustained.

THE INDIANS.

Duties of the Commission Under the New Act—The Board—Advices From Omaha.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The new Indian Appropriation act, which has just passed Congress, re-appoints the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners with the following clearly-defined duties:

SECTION 68. And the commission of citizens serving without pay, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April 10, 1869, is hereby continued so long as the appropriation heretofore made for their expenses shall last. And it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to supervise all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians in the United States, and to inspect all goods purchased for said Indians in connection with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose duty it shall be to consult said Commission in making purchases of such goods; and provided that said Commissioners shall have power to appoint one of their number as Secretary, with such reasonable compensation as they may designate.

The above-named powers are similar to those conferred upon the Board by the President's order of last year. It is simply the indorsement by Congress, in the form of law, of the President's previous action on the subject. The last clause was inserted to enable the present Secretary to devote his entire time to duties of the office, and is a recognition by Congress of that officer's efficient labors during the past year. The utmost harmony prevails between the Board of Commissioners of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and the fullest opportunity is afforded for its members to inspect and advise concerning the management of the affairs of the whole Indian Department, it being the wish of the officers connected with the Interior Department that the business concerning the Indians should be placed above all suspicion. The Board of Indian Commissioners are Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburg, Penn., Chairman; Robert Campbell, St. Louis; Nathan Bishop, New-York; William E. Dodge, New-York; John V. Farwell, Chicago; Henry S. Lane, Indiana; George H. Stuart, Philadelphia; Edward S. Tobey, Boston; John D. Dange, Maine; Vincent Colyer, New-York, Secretary.

Commissioner PARKER received a report from Gov. E. M. MCCOOK today, stating that Capt. BECK, while en route to the Utes with annuity goods from Omaha City, Nebraska, was taken suddenly ill, and was compelled to be brought back....Col. C. A. HARTWELL, Special Indian Agent, is in North Park investigating recent troubles with the Indians in that section.

THE SOUTH.

Boiler Explosion and Destructive Fire in Baltimore—The North Carolina Insurrection—Large Revenue from Tobacco in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—About 9½ o'clock this morning one of the boilers in the boiler-house of the Maryland Sugar Refinery, on DUGAN'S wharf, exploded, damaging the outer house to the extent of $4,000 or $5,000. The main building was not injured. Two or three employes were slightly injured, but there was no loss of life. About an hour and half later, the building known as the State Tobacco Warehouse, Nos. 1 and 2, leased and used as a cotton storehouse, and separated from the refinery by a narrow lane, was discovered to be on fire in an upper story and is now burning furiously. Although the entire Fire Department is on the spot, it will be impossible to save the building, and only a portion of the cotton stored on the lower floor will be gotten out....Suit has been instituted in the Superior Court by the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to recover $250,000—one fifth of the receipts from passenger travel on the Washington branch from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1870.

BALTIMORE, July 18—Evening.—The building was entirely destroyed, and only about 1,000 bales of cotton saved in a damaged condition. The following are the losses: Fifteen hundred bales of cotton valued at $130,000; quercitron bark, $10,000; leaf tobacco, $8,000; total, $148,000, which is fully covered by insurance in home offices, and the Hartford City and Fire, of Hartford; Hartford, of Maryland; Connecticut, of Connecticut; Home, of New-York; and Queen, of Liverpool. The loss on the building was $12,000, which is covered by insurance.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18.—Commander KIRK, of the State Militia, arrested on Friday, several citizens of Alamance County, and on Saturday Chief-Justice PEARSON granted a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the prisoners, which was served on KIRK yesterday. He, however, refused to obey the writ, saying, "That sort of thing is played out." The charges against the persons under arrest, have not been made known. There were no warrants sworn out against them. They are among the first citizens of this county. Trouble is anticipated. An injunction will be issued out today, forbidding the Treasurer to pay money from the Treasury for the State's troops. There is no insurrection or resistance to the civil law in the State.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Supervisor PRESBERY, of Virginia, makes the following report:

The collections from manufactured tobacco in the State of Virginia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, amounted to $4,146,077 65, being an excess or gain over the previous fiscal year of $2,643,793 54, an increase of nearly 180 per cent. The total revenue from the same source collected by tax paid tobacco stamps for sixteen months from March 1, 1869, under the present Administration, amounted to the sum of $5,114,521 78, while the collections from the same source for the fiscal years of 1866, 1867, 1868 and eight months of 1869, amounted to the sum of $1,440,120 51, showing $3,674,401 27 more collected in the past sixteen months than was collected in the previous forty-four months. In addition to the taxes collected from tobacco in the various districts in the State during the last sixteen months, there were shipped in bond for export and for withdrawal for consumption in other markets outside of the State, 23,159,935 pounds; the tax upon which, if credited to Virginia, would show a contribution during the period above named to the National Treasury of over $8,000,000. The prospects of the new tobacco crop, and the general condition of the trade indicate a hopeful future, both to the planter and manufacturer, and warrant the expectation of a still larger revenue to the Government during the present fiscal year.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 18.—The State Senate has adjourned till to-morrow in honor of the memory of Senator ADKINS. The House heard bills for a first reading. A communication in writing was received from the Governor, announcing that unofficial information had been received to the effect that Congress had passed a bill admitting Georgia to representation in Congress, and that until the meeting of Congress in December the State would remain under the supervision of the military, but that Gen. TERRY would allow the Legislature to go on with the enactment of laws. Majority and minority reports on the Bullock-Angier Committee were reported and laid on the table. It is the general belief of all parties that an election will be held this Fall.

The Maine and New-Hampshire Editors—Proposed Convention—A Good Time in Prospect.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 18.—The Editors' and Publishers' Association of Maine and New-Hampshire, are to hold a joint Convention at the Ocean House, Rye Beach, near Portsmouth, July 27 and 28. Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and formerly an editor, will deliver an address, and B. P. SHILLABER, of Boston, a poem. Complete and extensive arrangements have been made for the occasion, and a large number of distinguished men, with ladies, are invited, including the Governors of Maine and New-Hampshire, Senators ANTHONY, CRAGIN and many other Congressmen, BEN PERLEY POORE, MARK TWAIN, Ex-Govs. GOODWIN and SMYTHE, and numerous others. A grand ball will be given on the 27th inst. at the Ocean House, in honor of the distinguished visitors.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Regent Serrano—He is Not to be Made King, Even for a Limited Period—The Carlist Movement.

MADRID, July 18.—It is not true that any intention exists here, either on the part of the Government, or any political party, of conferring royal attributes on the Regent SERRANO, for a limited period.

PARIS, July 18.—The Prefects of the Departments on the Spanish border have received orders to watch the frontiers, and allow no Carlists to pass. The best feeling exists between the French and Spanish authorities along the line. The officers at Perpignan discovered a secret deposit of 700 guns, intended for the use of the Carlists. The arms were seized and several suspicious persons, supposed to be Carlists, were arrested.

A British Princess to Return from Denmark in a Man-of-War—A Steamer Wrecked in the Mersey—Storm in Scotland.

LONDON, July 18.—A British frigate has been dispatched to Copenhagen to bring back the Princess ALEXANDRA, now on a visit to the Royal family of Denmark....The steamer *Chilian*, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, sunk in the Mersey, yesterday. She is a hopeless wreck, having parted amidships....A violent thunder-storm passed over the Scottish lowlands today, doing much damage to property.

A CHAPTER OF CRIMES.

Two Homicides in Boston—Probable Double Murder in Rhode Island—A Defaulter Arrested Abroad—Suicide and Incendiarism—Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, July 18.—Two homicides took place in the northern part of this city last evening, one originating in a difficulty between some Italians, during which LUIGI GERHARDINEL was shot dead by a countryman, who escaped, but will probably soon be arrested. The other resulted from a fight in which several Irishmen were engaged, during which CURRAN W. LAUGHLIN was knocked down by a terrible blow of the fist, dislocating his neck. THOMAS MAY and THOMAS O'CONNOR, parties in the fight, are under arrest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—In an affray at Pawtucket, last night, CHARLES E. KENT, a street-car conductor, stabbed and instantly killed JOSEPH E. WHITING, and also stabbed, perhaps fatally, LOUISA WHITING, a daughter of the murdered man. A family difficulty was the cause of the affray. KENT is in custody.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—As soon as it became known that THOMAS HILSEN, of the firm of HILSEN & Co., wool dealers, had absconded and was a defaulter, a telegram announcing the fact was sent to GEORGE W. BOND, senior member of a Boston house, who was at the time in Europe. Mr. BOND at once proceeded to Liverpool, and succeeded in intercepting Mr. HILSEN, on the arrival of the steamer. An understanding was had, and the result of the interview telegraphed to the city by the Boston house this morning. A compromise was effected by HILSEN paying to Mr. BOND's firm the sum of $22,000, and it is understood that the firm of BOND & Co., of Boston, will settle all the accounts of HILSEN. CHRISTOPHER STOUT hung himself to the banisters of a house up-town today. A private watchman on Callowhill-street wharf was found drowned today. It is supposed that he was thrown overboard.

RHINEBECK DEPOT, July 18.—PETER MASTEN'S barn, containing two horses, swine, poultry, &c., was set on fire and destroyed yesterday. The loss is $3,000.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Maryland Penitentiary, THOMAS HOFFMAN made a desperate assault on a fellow-convict named HOWARD, alias GREER, and inflicted several severe wounds with an ordinary case knife before GREER could be rescued. Both parties are serving sentences of ten years for the robbery of an express messenger about a year since.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 18.—The two convicts who murdered a guard and escaped from the Kingston Penitentiary some time ago have been arrested here and lodged in jail.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—A difficulty occurred Sunday afternoon between white and black passengers on the steamer *Creole*, when near Mississippi City. MICHAEL NEIDER (white) was cut with a razor, two negroes were killed and another severely beaten.

PENSIONS.

The Recent Act Passed by Congress—Quarterly Payments Provided for—Claim Agents' Fees—Other Provisions of the New Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Among the most important of the acts passed by Congress at the late session, was that providing for the payment of pensions quarterly to pensioners, and for the regulation of fees to be paid to claim agents for the prosecution of claims for pensions and bounty land. Said act became a law July 8, 1870, and prescribes in substance as follows:

SECTION 1. Pension Agents shall prepare and transmit within fifteen days preceding the 4th of March, June, September and December in each year, vouchers for the quarterly payment to pensioners direct, who, on or after said 4th days named, may execute and return the said vouchers, and none other, to the said Pension Agents.

SEC. 2. Upon the receipt of such vouchers properly executed, and the establishment of the identity of the person entitled to the pension, the Pension Agent shall immediately forward by mail to the said pensioner direct, and to no other person, a check payable solely to the order of said pensioner, except when the pensioner is required to appear personally and receive the pension.

SEC. 3. No pension shall, under any circumstances, be paid to any one but the pensioner entitled thereto, except in case of persons legally disabled, when payments may be made to guardians; and in case of persons resident abroad, when payment may be made as provided in the previous acts.

SEC. 4. Pension Agents shall receive, for all services rendered to pensioners, including postage, thirty cents, payable by the United States, and not more shall be received by them under penalty of $500.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide blank vouchers, to be used as above stated, and regulations therefor.

SEC. 6. Pension Agents and their authorized clerks shall take and certify affidavits of all pensioners who may appear before them for that purpose, and give the check for the pension to the pensioner personally, and for taking any such affidavit falsely and corruptly the affiant shall be deemed guilty of perjury, the penalty of which shall be imprisonment for five years or less, and a fine not exceeding $1,000.

SEC. 7. The fee of an agent or attorney for the prosecution of a claim or bounty land shall not exceed $25. The agent or attorney must file (without cost to the claimant) with the Commissioner of Pensions, duplicate articles of agreement, duly attested, setting forth the fee agreed upon. When no such agreement is filed or approved by the Commissioner, the fee shall be $10, and no more.

SEC. 8. For contract for demand, or receipt or retention of any compensation greater than above stated, the penalty shall be a fine of $500 or less, or imprisonment for five years or less, or both.

SEC. 9. The Commissioner of Pensions shall forward to the Pension Agents, with the certificates of pension, one of the articles of agreement, if approved by him, and directions as to the payments of fees.

SEC. 10. The Pension Agents shall deduct from the amount of pension due the amount of fee, if any, and forward the same, (less thirty cents,) as directed by the Commissioner.

BASE-BALL.

The White Stockings at Washington—They Win a Victory—The Olympics and Athletics at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The match game of base-ball between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Nationals, of this city, was played today, and resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the Nationals. The White Stockings maintained their reputation as one of the best clubs in the country, and allowed their opponents to score but 5 runs. Only six innings were played, as the Chicago visitors desired to leave on the 7½ P. M. train for home. HAYES' pitching bothered them not a little, and had the reasonable chances been taken the game would have been close. The following was the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
White Stockings..........	1	11	0	9	1	2—24
Nationals..............	2	1	0	1	1	0—5

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A pretty game of base-ball was played today, between the Olympics, of Washington, and the Athletics, of this city, the latter winning by a score of 25 to 15. The batting was heavy and fielding excellent on both sides. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Olympics....	0	5	0	0	2	5	1	0	2—15
Athletics....	5	1	0	2	4	7	0	5	1—25

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Fearful Casualty—A Steam-Boat Blown Up in a Louisiana Bayou—Nine Men Killed—A Number of Others Injured.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—The steam-boat *Right Way* exploded this morning near Thibadeaux, Bayou La Fourche. She sunk almost immediately. Killed—LEON COMEAUX, of Assumption, bar-keeper; MIKE SMITH, of St. Louis, First Engineer, and seven colored deck hands. Wounded—T. Nicoll, of St. James' Parish, first clerk, severely; J. Dassall, second clerk, slightly; Pierre Alleman, pilot, of Lockport, severely; V. Jacobs, pilot, of St. James, slightly; M. Sullivan, mate, slightly; Tom Ford, deck-hand, badly; Capt. Amos Good and some colored deck-hands were injured by inhaling the steam; John Larkin, passenger, of Thibadeaux, scalded severely; James F. Legendre, of Thibadeaux, scalded slightly.

FIRES.

A Factory Destroyed in Boston—The Warner House Burned in Northampton—The Losses Together Over Half a Million of Dollars.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—The Tudar Company's building, at the end of Charles River Bridge, Charlestown, was completely destroyed by fire early this evening. The fire was caused by friction of the machinery. The building was used as a manufactory of linseed-oil in the lower part, and jute-bagging in the upper part. The loss is $400,000; insurance $350,000, mostly in New-York and London offices.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—The Warner House at Northampton, with ten stores and saloons adjacent, were burned early this morning. The inmates of the hotel barely escaped. The total loss is about $125,000; insured for $85,000, mostly in New-York and Hartford offices.

Movements of the President—His Sojourn at Long Branch—Proposed Visit to Providence, R. I.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—President GRANT's cottage furniture arrived here today from Washington. Owing to the illness of Mrs. GRANT, the President and family will not arrive here until Thursday evening. They will stop at the Metropolitan Hotel for a few days, and then go their cottage, which is being put in readiness to receive them.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—President GRANT has accepted an invitation to visit Providence Sept. 17, at the inauguration of the Soldiers' Monument. He will be the guest of Gen. BURNSIDE, and will afterward stop at Westerly, the guest of Hon. N. F. DIXON.

The Eight Frenchmen Picked Up at Sea—Their Story.

BOSTON, July 18.—The eight Frenchmen who were picked up at sea and brought here by the brig *William Mason*, state that they were emigrants, bound from Marseilles for Pernambuco on the bark *Felix*, which vessel sprung a leak and was abandoned.

WASHINGTON.

Pressure for an Extra Session of Congress—Concerted Movement of Germans—Our Navy—American Neutrality—The Troubles in North Carolina—The New Minister to England—General and Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—There is a strong movement organizing to induce the President to call an extra session of Congress to consider the subjects to which attention was called in the special message transmitted to the two Houses on the day of adjournment. Senator SCHURZ had an interview with the President today and earnestly urged this course, but received no encouragement. He was informed that the failure of Congress to act upon the message was regarded as a decisive expression of its policy upon the subject. The agent of the North German line returned to New-York last night. There is to be a concerted movement among the Germans throughout the country to excite public opinion in favor of an extra session of Congress, and arrangements are in progress for meetings to be held in several of the large cities.

OUR WRETCHED NAVY.

Admiral PORTER was asked today if there was likely to be any increase of the European Squadron, and replied that it was a humiliating fact that it would not be in the power of the Department to add a single vessel to those now in European waters. The subject of the power of the Executive Department to increase the force of seamen and the number of vessels in commission, in case extraordinary exigencies should arise, has been discussed, and Controller BRODHEAD, upon being applied to, said that the Government had, upon several occasions, assumed a similar responsibility; and if circumstances rendered it necessary to do so again, he would pass the necessary vouchers, as he did during the Administration of President LINCOLN.

THE FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Secretary CRESWELL has been in consultation with the President today with regard to the interruption of the foreign mail service, hitherto performed by the German and French lines. Little hope is entertained that the French Government will accede to the request of this Government that these lines may be declared neutral. Mr. CRESWELL is confident, however, that he can arrange so that the mails shall be transmitted regularly, and intimates that some of our war steamers will be brought into requisition for that service should other means fail.

SECRETARY FISH'S DISPATCHES.

Secretary FISH has received dispatches from our representatives at Paris and London during the day, but they do not convey any additional information about the progress of hostilities. They contain no confirmation of the reported engagement at Forbach. The Secretary says his information leads him to believe that both Russia and Austria will be involved in the hostilities before the 1st of August.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

Instructions with reference to the preservation of American neutrality were today issued from the State Department to our principal diplomatic representatives abroad.

PERSONAL.

Gen. SHERMAN announces that, in consequence of the impending foreign war, and the duties connected with the reorganization of the army devolved upon him by the Army bill, he has given up his trip across the Continent, and will remain in Washington during the Summer. Mrs. SHERMAN and family left this evening for Berkley Springs. Admiral PORTER also says he shall not be absent from the Navy Department more than two or three days at a time during the Summer.

THE TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The dispatches from North Carolina, about the circumstances attending the arrest of citizens of Allamance County by Col. KIRK, commanding the State militia, and his refusal to recognize a writ of habeas corpus, are received with allowance by those who learned the actual situation of things in that State from Gov. HOLDEN and HENRY DOUGLAS, during their recent visit here. It should be stated that the Governor and other Republicans in that State have declared that the Press dispatches persistently misrepresent matters in that section, which have a political bearing.

CIRCULAR TO CERTAIN BANKS.

Controller HULBURD today issued a circular addressed to the different members of Congress in States which have less than their proportion of bank circulation, asking for information upon which to base his distribution of the circulation under the act just passed by Congress. He requests them to set forth the needs which may exist for increased banking facilities, the places where they are most needed, with statistics of trade, population, &c.

DISCHARGE OF CLERKS.

One hundred and fifty female clerks have been discharged from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, and one hundred from other Bureaus. About a hundred male clerks have also been discharged. This reduction is in consequence of the action of Congress in reducing the appropriations for the clerical service.

REVENUE RETURNS IN OHIO.

The internal revenue returns from the Second Ohio District show that the collections for 1869 amount to nearly $2,000,000 more than those for the previous year.

MINISTER FRELINGHUYSEN.

Official notification of his appointment was sent to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN today. It is believed he will accept the Mission. The President is anxious he should set out for England without delay. The President expects to confer with him at Long Branch before he leaves.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PRUSSIAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Toward the close of Congress there were several candidates for the Prussian Mission, it having been reported that Minister BANCROFT was to be recalled. It will be recollected that Representative ORTH was strongly indorsed for the position by a large number of Senators and Representatives, including Democrats; but it was ascertained tonight that the President did not design, either then or now, to make a change, he having a high appreciation of Mr. BANCROFT's qualifications for the position, apart from his politics, which are not believed to be in accord with the Republican Party.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a memorial containing statements against Mr. CLAPP, the Congressional Printer, with directions to inquire into and report upon them, have brought out their report. They say, in conclusion, that they

Need not remind Senators how often applications for service in the Government Printing Office are made, not on the ground that the applicants are good printers, but on the ground that they are good "Republicans." Among the grievances alleged by the complainants in the case before us is that having rendered good service to the Republican Party, they have been superseded by others of inferior political claims. However necessary it may be, under our system of government, to make political orthodoxy a test of office in the usual sense in which the word "office" is employed, it must be plain the introduction of that system into the mechanical service of the Government must be fatal to efficiency, subordination and responsibility. While in every department of the Government service those who have served in the war for the preservation of the Union should have, other things being equal, a preference, and while it is natural and not improper, the dominant party, other things being equal, should give a preference to those who sympathize with it, the controlling condition of employment must be mechanical or professional ability; and if any other rule be adopted the sooner the Government Printing Office is abolished, and we return to the contract system, the better it will be for the Government. Your Committee do not pretend to say the management of the Government Printing Office by the present Congressional Printer has been perfect, but it does appear to them there is no just ground for the allegations of incompetency, extravagance, mismanagement or tyranny on his part, and they see no reason for doubting his declaration that he has endeavored to discharge his duties as defined by law to the best interests of the Government, economically and justly alike to the public service and those employed by him, instituting such reforms as will best promote the usefulness of the establishment, without extravagance. The allegations in the memorial are not sustained by the evidence, and the services of the Congressional Printer, appears to have been faithful, and in results, valuable to the Government. The Committee asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Arrival at Auburn—Leniency of the Prison Officers Bespoken—They Don the Prison Uniform—What They Shall Do.

From the Auburn Advertiser, July 16.

Gen. OWEN STARR, merchant, of Louisville, Ky., Col. WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, formerly Captain in a New-York regiment, and latterly of Albany Post-office, and Capt. EDWARD J. MANNIX, of the firm of MANNIX BROS., shoe-dealers at Malone, and Head Center of the Order there, and formerly in the Union Army, arrived here by the noon train at 12:31 today, consigned to Auburn Prison, in charge of United States Deputy Marshals FOSTER M. FERRIN, of Watertown, and SUMNER L. HAZEN, of Malone, who arrested the prisoners at the latter place at the time of the late movement on Canada. The prisoners were allowed to remain in Canandaigua over Friday night, at the request of friends, by the kindness of the Marshals, and every respect and attention was paid them. On arrival of the train at the depot in this city a large crowd had collected to see the victims of this recent drama so madly enacted by the order of hot-headed or designing leaders. The prisoners were conducted through the crowd, and entered the prison gate abreast, their appearance creating general sympathy. Gen. STARR had the look of an educated and intelligent gentleman, of medium height, pleasant address, and confident aspect. He was a Brigadier in the Union Army through the late war, and is unmarried. His age is thirty-two. Col. THOMPSON, taller, and not so genteel in appearance, had the air of confidence and knowledge of the world which would be expected of a man who had held the public position resigned by him when he entered the Fenian service. He was married about the middle of June last. He is a Scotchman by birth and thirty-four years of age. Capt. MANNIX, the elder of the three, looked like an ordinarily intelligent young Irishman. He has a wife and five children. During his confinement, before trial, he eluded his guard and escaped, but finally gave himself up by advice of friends. His age is thirty-eight. They were at once taken to the rear hall and surrendered over to the care of Agent ROSS, and after a few minutes of conversation with members of the Press and a number of other gentlemen present, were conducted to the dressing-room, where they exchanged their clothing for the striped uniform worn by the felons with whom those patriotic but misguided men are now called to associate, though really guilty of no low or debasing crime. The prisoners each bore letters from the Judge, District-Attorney and other high officials, commending them to the utmost leniency of the officers in charge of the prison. In view of their peculiar circumstances we have no doubt they will be placed in comfortable positions at light duties during their confinement. They are quite hopeful of successful efforts being made to procure their release before their respective terms shall have been served. They will not be assigned to labor in the shops nor subjected to the barber's razor and shears at present, which latter fact will save each a military moustache or other facial ornament. Their appearance for the first few moments in the black-barred gray of convicts, provoked a quiet laugh at their own expense. Otherwise they appeared somewhat sober under the change in their circumstances. Being accustomed to business, and of temperate habits, they will be given places where the ignominy of their station will be greatly softened. The Marshals, to whom we are indebted for courteous answers to numerous questions, exhibited a captured secret circular issued from the Fenian head-quarters, Deckertown, N. J., preparatory to the late raid, in which commanders at various points were ordered to hold their men in readiness for moving to "the front." They were instructed to avoid the use of uniform or insignia; to take no loafer or drunkard; and ordered to forward all arms, &c., connected with the organization. The order was signed by M. KERWIN, Secretary of War, and Gen. O'NEIL, President of the Fenian Government. The sword of Capt. SUNDERLAND, of this city, who was among the party at Malone, was found at the store of Capt. MANNIX by the Marshals. The prisoners express no complaints at their treatment, declaring that the proceedings of the Court were impartial, and that they have received the kindest attention everywhere.

Forgers in Pittsburg—Attempts to Pass Forged Checks—A Lively Race in Summer Heat.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle, July 16.

This morning Fifth-avenue was the scene of an unusually exciting affair. A man was seen to run out of the First National Bank, on Fifth-avenue, and dart up the avenue, pursued and hindered, according to the ability of some of the bank officers. As he ran, the fugitive, whose hat, in the meantime, had blown off, made endeavors, or feints, to draw a revolver, and did draw something from his pocket, but whatever it was he did not use it. The pursuing gentlemen were bareheaded and in their shirt sleeves, and altogether the race, brief and quiet as it was, was intensely exciting, and roused no small degree of interest on the street, and gathered a crowd in a very prompt manner. The fugitive ran into the hall beside the Western Union Telegraph office. The rear door of the hall, contrary to the usual custom, was open, and the man darted out and disappeared, pursued by officer BROWN, who had come up.

The occasion of all the commotion was this: At about 11½ o'clock, two men, who were subsequently found to be JAMES CRILLEY and HENRY, alias Cockey, WARD, entered the bank, and CRILLEY presented a check for $1,000, requesting to have it cashed. The check was made payable to JAMES THOMPSON, and bore the signature of ROBERT COWARD, the brick manufacturer. On Thursday, as we are informed, the same party presented a similar check for $100, which was cashed, and the ostensible signature of Mr. COWARD proved to be a forgery. The bank officials have since been quietly on the watch, when the same person presented a check precisely similar to the first in every particular except the amount, they were not slow in acting. Mr. BARR, to whom the check was presented, but who did not cash it, told CRILLEY that he would be pleased to have him remain, as they wished to speak with him. CRILLEY promptly started out at the door. Mr. BARR, Mr. SCULLY and Mr. SPEER, as soon as possible, were after him, with the result above stated. WARD, in the meantime, it is said, departed in another direction, telling CRILLEY to "knock the men down." Officer BROWN, as we have said, pursued CRILLEY through the hall, but lost track of him. One man told him the fugitive had gone down Sixth-avenue, but the more reliable information was to the effect that he had hidden in the cellar of Mr. BENNETT's new saloon on Smithfield-street, near Virgin-alley. Into the utterly dark cellar Officer BROWN went, and having obtained a light, investigated. He found CRILLEY snugly ensconced there, and took him into custody. The prisoner was promptly conveyed to the lock-up and placed in a cell. In the meantime officers CUPPLES and RUCH started in pursuit of WARD. They arrested him in the rear of KATE RANEY's house on Tin-pot alley, endeavoring, as appeared, to escape by the back yard. He also was locked up. Mr. JOHN SCULLY, Cashier of the bank, made information charging CRILLEY and WARD with forgery, and a hearing will be had on Monday. The forgeries of the checks are said to be close imitations of Mr. COWARD's signature. CRILLEY, we are told, drives one of COWARD's teams. No arms were found on either of the prisoners, and if CRILLEY had a revolver he must have deposited it in the cellar.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Disfigurement of the Public Buildings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, as a foreigner, to inquire why almost all the public buildings in the City of New-York are made use of and disfigured on the outside, and their proportions and beauty marred and obscured by dealers in petty wares, goods and merchandise? Why is every street peddler who chooses, allowed to pitch his tent under the shadow of their walls? The Custom-house is a notable instance of this misappropriation of a national building. The entire front of the edifice, on Wall-street, is disfigured by the "fixings" of peddlers. The entrance can only be compared to the doorway to a junk-store or an old-clothes shop, goods on each side being piled up, tier upon tier, so as to become a perfect eye-sore, and I observe that this is the case with many other public buildings, churches, &c. Have you in this country no one authorized to take charge of the national buildings, or have the Police no authority to remove such nuisances?

R. JAMES.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 17, 1870.

Charles Dickens and His Critics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read in your paper for the 5th inst., a report of a sermon preached by a Boston clergyman, named FULTON, on the death of CHARLES DICKENS, together with your observations upon the subject. Your remarks, brief as they are, are sufficient for all the attention due to Mr. FULTON for his uncharitable utterances; but there is one point which you have not noticed, which, I think, is of too much importance to be passed over, and to this I ask leave to call your attention. If it be Mr. FULTON's duty to invade the house of mourning, and, regardless of the feelings of those who loved CHARLES DICKENS so well in his life-time, and who are now mourning over his death, and to hold up his character and conduct to reproach, in regard to subjects upon which, from their nature, his information must be imperfect—how much more was it his duty, while CHARLES DICKENS lived, to have used his utmost efforts to bring him to entertain sounder views, and to impress upon his mind the importance of giving "earnest heed" to those subjects which he now blames him for neglecting. It does not appear that ever Mr. FULTON made this attempt—had he done so his vanity must have prompted him to make it known, or his conduct is open to remark as being strangely contradictory. It is well known that CHARLES DICKENS was always accessible to those who sought him in a straightforward way, under the impulses of duty, and the last letter he wrote proves unmistakably the readiness with which he gave attention to those who would point out what they considered erroneous in his religious views; and how much more in keeping with his professedly Christian character would it have been had Mr. FULTON sought him in his life-time, and endeavored with manly, persistent courage, to have impressed upon him the necessity for a change of conduct, while such change was possible, than to have waited till the grave closed over him, and then to hold up his conduct to derision.

Even if Mr. FULTON never had an opportunity for personal intercourse, he might have made known his convictions by letter. CHARLES DICKENS received few letters of which he was more proud than those written by Western farmers, who wrote with no pretensions to literary skill, but whose feelings, warm from the heart, were expressed in simple language, and met with a ready sympathy from him who has done so much to "make the whole world kind."

JOSEPH WATSON.

HORTON GROVE, Ala., Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

Worn Out Postage Cancel Stamps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You would confer a favor on many business men could you, through the columns of your paper, influence the Post-office Department in the matter of stamping letters. It is a small thing, but frequently of considerable importance to a traveler to know what day his correspondent's letter was posted. The canceling stamps used by the New-York office are worn out, and of a dozen letters received by the writer within the last three weeks, not one is post-marked with sufficient clearness to make its posting legible. More frequent renewal of canceling stamps, and more care in their use is essential at all large offices. Letters from interior towns are generally very clearly marked.

I. F. W.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

Lynch Law in Colorado—Hanging of a "Cattle Thief"—Singular Conduct of Those Who Arrested Him.

From the Denver (Colorado) News, July 12.

On Saturday two men named R. H. STEVENS and L. P. GRISWOLD came into town, and finding Marshal HOPKINS, asked where a warrant could be obtained against JAS. O'NEAL, whom they charged with stock stealing. They were referred to Justice TAYLOR. "Can you depute me to serve the warrant?" asked one. "I cannot," replied the Marshal; "that is the duty of the Justice." These men then proceeded to the office of Justice TAYLOR, and R. H. STEVENS swore out a warrant, charging JAS. O'NEAL with stealing two cows, valued at $90, on or about June 1. L. P. GRISWOLD was to serve the warrant. An application was made to Officer SMITH of the Jail for handcuffs, but refused. These two men appeared at the house of Mr. MORGAN, O'NEAL's father-in-law, about 6 o'clock, arrested O'NEAL, took supper and started for Denver, the three in one buggy. About 2 o'clock they came into town, and reported to Marshal HOPKINS and Policeman SMITH that their prisoner had been taken from them by a large body of men at Brown's Bridge, and they supposed him to be hung. On Monday morning GRISWOLD returned the warrant to Justice TAYLOR, in accordance with this statement of facts. About 9 o'clock on Monday, Coroner HATTEN, Sheriff COOK, his deputy, FRANK SMITH, and City Marshal HOPKINS, proceeded to Brown's Bridge, where O'NEAL was found hanging. A jury was summoned and a verdict of death by hanging by some persons unknown to the jury, returned. O'NEAL was hanging to a beam of the bridge on the south side of the Platte, and on the right-hand side of the bridge. His hands were tied in front; his feet were not tied. He was dressed in a dark suit of clothes, and his hat was on the bridge. On his clothes was the following card:

CATTLE THIEF.

If SAM. MORGAN and outfit know what is good for them, he will leave the country in ten days.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

On the card was a figure representing a tree with a rope suspended, a man and a coffin. O'NEAL was about forty years of age, was born in Ireland, and came to this country when a boy. He crossed the Plains in 1857, as a driver in the train of the army, and at Salt Lake married Mr. SAMUEL MORGAN's daughter, and the whole family came to Colorado in 1860, and lived for a time near the mouth of Clear Creek.

Inauguration of the Long Island City Officers—Message of the Mayor.

The officers recently elected of the new Long Island City met, last evening, at Cruther's Hall, Astoria. They are as follows: Mayor, A. D. Ditmars; Recorder, Geo. Parsells; Treasurer, John Horan; Collectors, James Bradley, Anthony Meagher and James Brennan; Justice of Peace, W. Paul Brown.

Aldermen—First Ward, Henry Rudolph, long term; Pat. Lonergan, short term. Second Ward, Francis McNenna, long term; Wm. Edward Bragan, short term. Third Ward, Geo. H. Hunter, long term; Geo. H. Williams, short term. Fourth Ward, James R. Bennet, long term; John Wiegand, short term. Fifth Ward, Edward M. Hartshorn, long term; Wm. Cailm, short term.

The oath of office was administered by the Mayor, after which Wm. E. Bragaw was appointed Clerk *pro tem.*

The Mayor read a message, occupying about twenty-five minutes, in which he referred to the duties of the Alderman as being, under the circumstances, arduous, and, in a concise manner, pointed those duties out. The laying out of streets, public grounds, parks, &c., the introduction of water, the providing for suitable drainage, the appointment of a Health Board, and deciding on police regulations, were all masterly treated. He stated that the debt of Astoria was $9,580 39, of which $7,780 50 is funded debt. The assets of Astoria Village, which became the property of the city, is $15,000. The message, on the whole, is a masterly document.

The following Special Committees were appointed by the Mayor: A Special Committee of three on Rules—Hartshorn, Bragaw and Rudolph; a Special Committee of five on City Ordinances—Hartshorn, Bennet, Williams, Lonergan and McNenna; a Special Committee of three to investigate accounts of Astoria trustees. The Common Council went into Executive Session, at which time the following appointments were made:

Superintendent of Streets, R. T. Wild; Deputy Superintendent of Streets, James Denneu; City Clerk, E. T. Corwith; Sealer of Weights, J. L. Franscen; Marshal, A. S. Woods; Police Constables, James Fantry and Thomas Darcey. The Mayor presented his salary for his term of office to the city.

CELESTIALS IN THE SOUTH.

Journey of the Laborers to Alabama—Curiosity Manifested at Chattanooga—Apprehensive of being Sold into Slavery.

From the Chattanooga Times, May 15.

Having been informed that the Celestials would arrive at 11 o'clock, we hastened to the depot of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad at that hour, and found that they were really there. With a deep feeling of our responsibility to the public, and a realizing sense of our duty to interview them for the public benefit, we seized the first one we met and exclaimed: "Ho, John, you speake English?" "No ka ta lo we wo," or words to that effect, was his incomprehensible reply, accompanied by a wink of his almond eye. Most of them wore American-made pants and boots, with a sort of loose blouse of dark cloth fitting close around the neck, and reaching to the knees. Some wore Chinese shoes with soles of felt half an inch thick, and turned up at the points. Some had Chinese hats with rims two feet wide, with a crown only five inches in diameter. After watching them for a few moments we passed on in search of another subject for interviewing, and met a gentleman on the platform who said he understood English. He said his name was HEY, and he had been in this country two years, but when we put other questions to him, his face assumed a puzzled aspect, and he responded "Yes," with a very insinuating smile. He told us that there were three or four who spoke English, and that AH WING was the interpreter. After a little trouble we succeeded in finding this gentleman, who is a very intelligent man, and speaks English with great ease and fluency. Quite a crowd gathered about while we were talking to him, and put in their questions with so much rapidity that we found no necessity for asking any. Mr. WING stated that he had been in this country about ten years. That the party here had come from Canton, Hong Kong and Macao. About seven had been left behind on the road. One had been persuaded that he was to be sold for a slave, and jumped from the train. The greater part of them can read and write in their own language. He said there was a doctor and a store-keeper along, but he could not tell us their names. He said he had no use for doctors anyhow. He complained very much of being tired, and said he had slept scarcely any since he left San Francisco, ten days ago, and he had talked so much at the men that his mouth was sore. He swore with considerable fluency while making these observations, showing that he has been a diligent student of the amenities of civilized life. Not wishing to weary Mr. WING, we left him and went in search of other notabilities. We soon discovered, in the midst of an admiring crowd, a Chinese, who stated that his name was LUNG, who spoke "pigeon English" with much fluency. We inquired where he came from, to which he replied, "Canton." We asked if some were from Macao. "You savee Macao? Savee Hong Kong? Savee Canton? Yes, me Canton man," striking his breast with an air of pride. We asked what he came for, to which Mr. LUNG replied, "Me leave Canton, got no money. Stay here two years. Go back Canton heap money. We cannot undertake at present to describe the personal appearance of these new comers, for the darkness of the hour when we saw them prevented any close scrutiny. They were somewhat rough and dirty looking, as was to be expected, after having traveled 3,000 miles in box-cars, but still they seemed healthy, active and cheerful. Each wore his pig-tail. Mr. WING, the interpreter, explained to us how this is made. It is composed of the natural hair as far as it goes and then there is braided in a roll of silk to make it some two or three feet longer. Mr. WERIG said there was no penalty for cutting it off, but in China it was considered a forfeiture of the birthright to cut off the tail. He said he had cut his off once in San Francisco, but the Chinamen plagued and laughed at him so much that he had to let it grow again. The Chinese eat fresh pork, fresh beef, rice, fish and various other things. They are very cleanly and particular in their cooking. They eat with chop-sticks, round ebony sticks about the size of a lead-pencil, which they hold between the thumb and forefinger and work like a pair of scissors. While eating they keep a constant stream flowing into their mouths, which they do not allow to get empty until the meal is finished. The Chinese are a beardless race, but Mr. WING says that when they become forty-five years old they wear a small mustache.

Large Fire in Jersey City.

Last evening the oakum factory of W. O. DAVIES in the former Hudson City, caught fire in the picking-room, as is supposed from the friction of the machinery, and the entire eastern portion of the main building was consumed. The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is an insurance of $75,000. Alderman ELWOOD was overcome by the heat, and conveyed home in a carriage. Some firemen from old Bergen City and West Hoboken were present with their apparatus, and lent material assistance. Owing to the inflammable nature of the material, it was with the utmost exertion on the part of the firemen that the flames were prevented from extending to the adjoining buildings. As the proprietor was absent, the names of the insurance companies could not be ascertained.

Murder in Twenty-ninth-Street.

At an early hour this morning an affray occurred in Twenty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, between a number of men, during which DAVID GREEN, of No. 69 Wooster-street, was stabbed in six different places by one GEORGE FREEMAN, who subsequently escaped. The wounded man was picked up by Officer DALTON, of the Twentieth Precinct, and taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, only a block distant, where Police Surgeon OTIS was summoned to attend him. It was found, however, that the wounds were certainly fatal, and GREEN was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital with all possible speed. The assailant is yet at large, but the officers are in pursuit of him and he will probably be arrested.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest War News—Concentration of French and Prussian Troops—Action of the European Powers—General Suspension of Business—Debate in the French Chambers; The Ocean Yacht-race; The Infallibility Dogma.

General Topics.

The Monthly Report on Commerce and Navigation; The Great Western and the Great Southern Railways; The Latest Railroad Disasters; The Great Saguenay Fire; The Lansingburg Fire; A Strange Murder.

Local Intelligence.

War Excitement in this City; Sad Case of Suicide; Conjugal Infidelity; A Jersey Justice Setting a Bad Example; Mr. A. T. Stewart's Railroad; Curiosities of the Census.

Agricultural.

Beet Sugar in California; Success of a Vinculturist; Fruits on the Illinois Central Railroad; Farming a Business; The Heat and Rain-fall; The Crops on Long Island.

Editorial Comments.

The Forty-first Congress; The Two Armies; Are Ireland's Animosities to be Naturalized in America? Who are the Peace-makers? The American Example of Emancipation; Shall We Lose or Gain? Probable Duration of the War; Eastern and Western Politicians; Fruit Supply and Demand; A Portentous Dogma; Life-insurance for Clergymen.

The Markets.

Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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Few travelers are unacquainted with the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, but they may not be aware of the many improvements in this popular house. Suites of rooms, vertical railway, lunch-room, billiard halls, &c.

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To Capitalists at Watering-Places.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I desire to call the attention of parties who contemplate leaving the City during July to the opportunity afforded to examine the extensive improvements on Grand Park.

SPECIAL TRAINS will leave City depot at 2½ P. M. on THURSDAY, 21st, and SATURDAY, 28th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at the Park, and arrangements will be made to facilitate the transportation of parties who may desire to attend the sale of the great central subdivision on the 28th inst. from the various watering-places, and they will be regarded as my guests while at the Park.

ANDREW WILSON, Jr., No. 317 Broadway.

What Did it?—LYON'S KATHAIRON made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The KATHAIRON and MAGNOLIA BALM are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is a bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office; (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BURDETT.—At Milton, N. Y., on Sunday, July 17, WILLIAM TITUS, infant son of Jacob and Henrietta L. Burdett, and grandson of the late T. D. Lander, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Orange-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, at Cranford, N. J., on the 18th inst., EDWARD BUTLER, in the 42d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COCHRAN.—At Mendham, N. J., July 16, ROBERT CARTER COCHRAN, only child of Rev. L. W. and Annie Cochran, aged 5 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Robert Carter, No. 8 East 20th-st., Tuesday, July 19, at 10 A. M.

CRARY.—On Sunday, July 17, EDWARD F. CRARY, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Resurrection, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., at 9¾ o'clock Wednesday morning.

CHUR.—On the 15th inst., in New-Orleans, Col. JACOB F. CHUR, formerly of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia and Albany papers please copy.

ESTWICK.—On Sunday evening, July 17, WILLIAM JOSEPH, youngest son of William H. and Annie Estwick.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 308 5th-st., near 2d-av.

HAUXHURST.—At Rahway, N. J., second day, seventh month, 18th, PHEBE M., the wife of Nathaniel Hauxhurst, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock P. M., fourth day, seven month, 20th. Carriages will be in waiting at Hontonville upon arrival of train leaving New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 1 o'clock.

INGRAHAM.—Suddenly, at Guilford, Conn., on Monday, July 18, DANIEL PHENIX, youngest child of D. P. and Annie E. Ingraham, aged five months and eighteen days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOVERIDGE.—On Monday, July 18, 1870, ELIZABETH C., infant daughter of James W. and Bessie F. R. Loveridge.

Interment at Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

MARTIN.—On Saturday, July 16, at the residence of her grandfather, W. C. Templeton, at Nyack, DAISY, infant daughter of Emma S. T. and the late Rev. Thos. Mills Martin.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Nyack, at 4½ P. M. on Tuesday, 19th.

MOTT.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on first day seventh month, (17th inst.) HANNAH R. MOTT, relict of the late Jacob L. Mott, in the 81th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, at Chappaqua, N. Y., on fourth day morning, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 7½ A. M. train from 26th-st. Depot, Harlem Railroad.

NOBLE.—On Monday, July 18, at Brooklyn, GORHAM NOBLE.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PARK.—On Monday, July 18, EMMA E., youngest daughter of the late John M. and Susannah Park.

Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, E. D.

PICCOT.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 18, 1870, WILLIAM JAMES PICCOT, Esq., in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 225 East 28th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

RICHARDS.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, July 17, ISABELLA MORRISON, youngest child of William M. and Maria H. Richards, and grand-daughter of Admiral S. H. Stringham, U. S. N., aged 2 years and 3 months.

STURGES.—On Sunday, the 17th inst., of paralysis, at Hastings, Mr. THOMAS T. STURGES, late of the firm of Sturges & Co., in the 61st year of his year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 509 5th-av., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

STONE.—In Cambridge, Mass., on the 8th inst., of peritonitis, FANNY BOOTH, wife of Richard Stone, Jr., and daughter of Rev. Dr. Newell, aged twenty-nine years.

SCOFIELD.—At Walden, N. Y., suddenly, on Sunday, July 17, at 3¾ A. M., AUGUSTUS F. SCHOFIELD, aged 65 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, at 2 P. M., and at the Reformed Church, Walden, at 2½ P. M., on Wednesday, July 20. Trains leave foot Chambers-st. at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

SHULTAS.—On Monday morning, 18th inst., at his late residence, No. 175 West 12th-st., CHARLES C. SHULTAS, aged 32 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 20, at 9 A. M., from the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

INDEPENDENT ROYAL ARCH LODGE, NO. 2 F. AND A. M.

BRETHREN: A special communication of this Lodge will be held at its rooms, No. 946 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1870, at 8 o'clock A. M., to proceed thence in a body to pay the last tribute of respect and love to our late brother CHARLES C. SHULTAS.

The funeral ceremonies are to take place at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 9 A. M. Brethren will dress in black clothes with white gloves.

By order H. D. WALKER, Acting Master.
W. D. EVERIT, Secretary.

By invitation of INDEPENDENT ROYAL ARCH LODGE NO. 2, F. A. M., the Companions of Lafayette Chapter, No. 207, R. A. M., are fraternally requested to unite with the brethren of that Lodge, (at the time and place specified in their notice,) as Master Masons, to pay the tribute of respect to our late Companion, C. C. SHULTAS.

E. S. WHITMAN,
Acting High Priest.

By invitation of INDEPENDENT ROYAL ARCH LODGE NO. 2, F. A. M., Sir Knights of Cœur De Leon Commandery, No. 23, K. T., are fraternally requested to unite with the brethren of that Lodge, (at the time and place specified in their notice,) as Master Masons, to pay the tribute of respect to our late Sir Knight, C. C. SHULTAS.

CHARLES ROOME,
Em. Commander.

TREMBLEY.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, 16th inst., of congestion of the brain, GEORGE EDWIN, infant son of George E. and Jenny Trembley, aged seven months.

The remains will reach New-York at 12½, noon, on Tuesday, 19th inst., and be conveyed thence to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Long Island. Carriages will be in waiting at Cortlandt-st. Ferry to convey friends of the family to the cemetery.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. D. M. Armstrong, the Consul of the United States at Rome, Italy, of the death, on the 21st of June, 1870, at Rome, of Mrs. VIRGINIA JENKINS, of Syracuse, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 23, 1870, will close at this office on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E. and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS.—Joseph and his Friend, by BAYARD TAYLOR; The English Governess at the Siamese Court, Fourth Paper; The Burden of the Day, a Poem by BAYARD TAYLOR; Old Town Fireside Stories—Mis' Elderkin's Pitcher, by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE; A Virginian in New-England Thirty-five Years Ago, by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL; The French Claims, by E. H. DERBY; Dorothy in the Garret, A Poem by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; The Grand Traverse Region of Michigan, by H. W. S. CLEVELAND; Mr. Hardhack on the Sensational in Literature and Life; Color-Blindness; Half-Way, by C. S. BARROW; A Kentuckian's Share in the Coup d'Etat, by SYDNEY HYDE; A Day's Pleasure—Afternoon, by W. D. HOWELLS; Ode, by C. P. CRANCH; Some Memories of Charles Dickens; Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS.—We Girls: a Home Story, by Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY; Maria di Campobello, a Poem by T. W. PARSONS; What is the Sun? by AUGUSTUS HOLMES; A Child's Song of the Brook, by HENRY GILLMAN; Bobbit's Hotel, by ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS; Our Menagerie—Rats, by T. W. HIGGINSON; "Dat ar Bill," by ELIZABETH KILHAM; Germs of Genius, a Poem by L. R.; How to Draw, Second Paper, by CHARLES A. BARRY; A Summer Day's Pastime, by M. D. R.; Our Young Contributors—Prize Essays; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter-Box.

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CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Fires, Assaults, Robberies, Inquests and the Usual List of Little Accidents.

A fire was discovered at 12½ o'clock yesterday morning on the fifth floor of the looking-glass and picture-frame factory of WESTON & SCHLICHTING, Nos. 334 and 340 Seventh-avenue, which caused a damage of $1,500 to stock before it was extinguished. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

PETER COLEMAN was assaulted at an early hour yesterday morning, in New-Chambers-street, by some unknown persons, and stabbed in the shoulder with a pen-knife. The wound was not serious, and he went home unassisted.

GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, of No. 294 East Seventeenth-street, was attacked, at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, opposite No. 525 East Thirteenth-street, by a number of ruffians, who knocked him down and robbed him of a silver watch and then escaped.

JOHN REILLEY, of No. 314 East Thirty-fifth-street, while at work, yesterday, on a new building corner of Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, was struck by a falling beam, and had a vein of his left leg ruptured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM PETERSEN, of No. 443 West Twentieth-street, while at work on Pier No. 12 North River, had his leg broken by a bale of cotton falling upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JACOB ARNSTER, ten years old, of No. 407 West Forty-first-street, had his skull fractured yesterday by a brick falling on his head from the new building, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, under the wall of which he was playing. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, by order of Police-Surgeon ROBORG.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN, over the remains of Mrs. RACHEL SEIGNE, a native of England, aged thirty-seven, who had committed suicide at No. 174 Delancey-street, by swallowing a quantity of paris-green. Medical aid had been summoned as soon as the fact was discovered, but it was too late. The deceased had lived unhappily with her husband, he being of a jealous disposition. The husband finally ended his troubles by abandoning his wife, six months ago, which conduct rendered her very despondent, and finally urged her to commit suicide.

JOHN DAILY, WM. GODFREY, JOSEPH BROWN and WM. BAILEY were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of committing a burglary in the premises No. 102 Vesey-street, where they attempted to carry off two sets of billiard-balls, valued at $250, the property of ANDREW D. PURTELL. The prisoners forced their way into the house by a rear window, and were captured with some burglar's tools in their possession. They were held for trial, in default of bail.

THOMAS KELLY, a printer, was arraigned yesterday before Justice COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having, on Sunday, stabbed JOHN MCCAFFERTY, of No. 508 West Thirty-sixth-street, in the back, and WILLIAM MCCAFFERTY, of No. 130 West Twenty-fifth-street, four times in the shoulder and once in the neck. He was held to answer at the Court of General Sessions in default of $3,000.

EDWARD TAGGART, driver of car No. 28 of the Second-avenue line, was yesterday held by Justice SCOTT, at Essex Market, to await the result of the injuries inflicted on GEORGE MCBRIDE, seven years old, who was run over on Sunday afternoon.

JOHN E. PHELAN, of No. 462 West Twenty-fifth-street, accused SIMON REILLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, of having stolen jewelry and money to the value of $550 from him on Sunday last. Justice COX held the prisoner to answer at the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000.

FREDERICK BUTER, who keeps a liquor-store corner of Twenty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, was held to answer at the Court of General Sessions, in $300 bail, by Justice COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for violating the Sunday Excise law.

The examination in the case of PATRICK O'RORKE, charged by his wife with refusing to provide for her, and with living with another woman, was concluded in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, yesterday afternoon. O'RORKE testified in his own behalf that he did not refuse to support his wife, nor had he any criminal connection with the woman, EMMA HARRISON, while living with his wife. He acknowledged that he had contributed nothing toward the support of his wife since their separation, save $60 which he gave her in January, 1869, when she brought a previous action for abandonment against him. CLARA DIVINE, a sister of Mrs. HARRISON, with whom it is alleged O'ROUKE was living, admitted on cross-examination that her sister has four children not belonging to her (Mrs. HARRISON'S) husband, who is dead, but to O'ROUKE by repute. Justice BIXBY took the papers, and will give his decision today.

BROOKLYN.

A man named GARDINER, of Patterson, N. J., while at Coney Island, on Sunday, fell among thieves and was robbed of a gold watch and diamond pin, worth, together, $250. His pocket-book, containing $200, was also taken from him.

Mrs. HENDERSON, of No. 310 Hamilton-avenue, overdosed herself with laudanum yesterday, but her life was saved by the prompt use of emetics.

MARY HOFFMAN, sixteen years of age, applied to Justice EAMES yesterday to have her husband, SEBASTIAN, aged seventeen, placed under bonds for future good behavior. The Court granted her request.

DANIEL MCCARTY, a notorious loafer, was consigned to the Penitentiary for twenty-five days, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, for insulting ladies on Fulton-street on Sunday night.

HOLT and ARCHIBALD, the accomplices of the celebrated fraudulent divorce lawyer, were brought up for trial, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but, being unprepared, the case went off for the term.

NEW-JERSEY.

A little son of Mr. LEONARD, residing at No. 385 South East-street, Jersey City, was bitten by a dog yesterday afternoon. The animal, which was not supposed to be mad, was killed by a policeman.

A gang of youthful thieves infesting the Second Precinct at Jersey City, yesterday robbed the steamer *Palisades* of nearly all her provisions and other movable property, as she lay at anchor at the California dock. Some of the stolen goods have been found, and some of the thieves arrested. The Police are diligently searching for the rest.

Mr. BARNARD SMITH, of Woodside, started with his wife to visit some relatives near Orange, and when near the house of Mr. KANE, on Belleville-avenue, Mr. SMITH was seen to grasp his wife, as if trying to throw her to the ground. A younger brother of Mr. SMITH, who was with them, ran to the house and informed Mrs. KANE that his sister had taken poison. At last by main force she was taken into the house and antidotes were administered, which will probably save her life. She had taken, while walking in the street, an ounce of laudanum Social, but not family troubles, are supposed to be the cause of the rash act.

A barn belonging to Dr. BRAINE, of Irvington, was struck by lightning Saturday afternoon, and a valuable horse was killed.

DAVID WHISKER, of Orange, has been arrested for beating his wife and turning her out of doors. A widow who wished to lodge there was the cause of the disturbance.

A valuable bloodhound, the property of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at Newark, was taken with hydrophobia yesterday, and being fastened died without doing any damage.

Newark has a Moral Reform Society, or a society, as a local paper has it, of "ex-sinners." They meet, relate their experience, and devise ways and means to make Newark a moral city.

More Census Returns.

Yesterday Marshal SHARPE received the result of the census enumeration in the town of Lloyd, Ulster County, showing the number of inhabitants to be 2,708, and the number of houses to be 501. The following returns were also reported from this City:

Wards.	District.	Population.
V	8	2,848
XV	3	2,600
XV	2	2,900
XII	1	3,600
XVIII	22	1,300
VIII	1	1,400
VIII	2	1,300
XXI	3	1,800

The Wilkes Libel Suit—Further Postponement of the Trial.

The case of GEO. WILKES vs. S. D. BRUCE *et al.*, editors and proprietors of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, for libel, was called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge CARDOZO presiding, yesterday morning. Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS and Ex-Judge JAMES R. WHITING appeared for the prosecution, and Ex-Judge CLARK, Gen. SNEED, Gen. ADAMS and Mr. MCCARTHY for the defendants. Judge CLARK, for the defense, asked for a further postponement of the trial, and presented a long affidavit setting forth that defendants had not been able to get a return of the commission sent to California, and showing that the delay had been caused through no fault of theirs, but solely by the District-Attorney, Mr. GARVIN, who suggested Commissioner DOYLE as the man to take the testimony, and afterward DOYLE declined to serve, thereby necessitating the selection of another commissioner.

In reply to this Judge WHITING offered to abandon the charge of forgery in the libel, to sustain which defendants had sent to California for testimony, and go to trial on the other charge relating to the birth of the complainant. Rather than have the trial postponed any further, the complainant was willing to authorize the District-Attorney to enter a *nol pros.* on that charge and rest his case solely on the other.

Judge CLARK said there was only one count in the indictment, and he did not think they had a right to enter a *nol pros.* on one branch of the same count and proceed to trial on the other.

Judge WHITING insisted that such a proceeding would be entirely regular, and asked what the defendants wanted. Supposing they were able to sustain the charge of forgery (although this was a charge that had now been settled by legal investigation) would that justify them on the other libel? What they sought for was evidently delay.

After considerable discussion, pro and con, Judge CARDOZO decided to postpone the trial. He said that the defendants had an undoubted right to be tried on the indictment, as it stood. Considering the manner in which the indictment was drawn, he did not think he had a right to allow a part of the count to be struck out unless defendants assented thereto; and, as it had been shown that the delay in the execution of the California commission had been caused by the act of the District-Attorney, the defendants were entitled to such further postponement as would afford them the full time granted, at the last time the case came up, for the execution of said commission. He would, therefore, set the case down for the 1st day of August, and on no pretext whatever would he grant any further postponement.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

As was expected, the week opened yesterday dull. No sales were made at the Exchange, and only about twenty persons were in attendance in the room at noon. The market gave no signs of vitality, nor is there any hope that a change for the better will take place at present. Owing to the war news and from other causes, business interests are centered elsewhere, and until the excitement in other branches of trade dies away, real estate must be the sufferer.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. reports to have recently disposed of the following property at private sale:

No. 124 5th-av., h. and l., 32x175, with right of way from 18th-st.	$117,500
No. 113 East 39th-st., stable and lot, 25x98.9	20,000
No. 54 West 45th-st., h. and l., 20x100.5	30,000
No. 939 8th-av., 25x100	35,000
Nos. 251 and 253 Hudson-st., 25x90	17,500
No. 385 Greenwich-st., n. e. corner North Moore-st., 25x70	22,500
House and grounds at Norwalk, Conn.	16,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
12th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103	$14,800
16th-st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92	16,250
31st-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 21.10x98.9	34,000
34th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 33.4x98.9	40,000
37th-st., n. s., 267 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x98.9	88,000
38th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.4x98.9	26,500
39th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,500
52d-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 11th-av., 30x100.5	6,500
53d-st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x89.6	7,500
55th-st., n. s., 146 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100	20,000
58th-st., n. s., 231 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.1x100.4	14,000
62d-st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5	24,000
76th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	2,625
Lexington-av., e. s. 20 ft. s. of 61st-st, 20x80	25,000
Avenue-C and 11th-st., s. w. c. 47.4x65	65,000
1st-av., w. s., 74 ft. w. of 23d-st., 24.8x100	27,000
11th-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 60th st., 60x80	5,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Commercial Wharf and Commerce-st., s. c., 38x180	$30,000
Carroll-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100	5,000
Dean-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 18.7x107	2,225
Front-st. and Greene-lane, s. w. corner, 67x100	3,000
Flatlands and Spruce-st. and Bay-av., e. corner, 100x100	500
Hoyt and Warren sts., e. corner, 100x25	700
Huron-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,000
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 319 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 30x125	800
Oakland-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Freeman-st., 25x70	550
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Carleton-av., 25x131	3,000
Warren-st. and Franklin-av., n. w. cor., 85x224	12,398
North 2d-st., s. s., 183 ft. e. of 9th-st., 22x75	2,500
7th-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 25x100	1,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x100	2,800
Clinton-av., w. s., 269 ft. w. of Park-av., 25x100	1,650
Clarkson-av., s. s., (Flatbush,) 100x211	2,100
Putnam-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 16.8x100	6,000
Union-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Schenck-av., 25x100	465
Union-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Schenck-av., 25x100	465
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 352 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	3,100
Bay-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Van Sicklen-av., 25x100	465
Bay-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Van Sicklen-av., 25x100	465
4th-av., n. w. s., 20 ft. s. w. of 15th-st., 40x43.10	850
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Fulton-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. e. Prospect-av., 90x100	$1,225
Morrisania.	
Lots Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, on map of Inwood	nom.
Lot No. 93, map of Claremont, n. w. of 3d-av., 100x227; Lot No. 94, map of Claremont, n. w. s. 3d-av., 200 ft. from Orchard-st.	$15,000
Yorktown.	
20 acres, John Hollmans property; 16 acres, John Hollman's property, adjoining Samuel Fowler's	$6,500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 312; lot No. 46, block No. 339, Sisson's map	$5,905
Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 339; lots Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 37, 38 and 39, block No. 341; lots Nos. 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 41, 57, block No. 343, Sisson's map	28,625
Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 60, 61, block No. 341; lots Nos. 24, 30, 55, 56, block No. 343	9,610
Chestnut-av., e. s., 46 ft. w. of Henry-st., 23x92	1,500
Montrose-st., w. s., 115 ft. n. of Carlton-av., 25x100	650
Clinton-av. and Columbia-st., n. w. corner, 50x50; Clinton-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25x50	1,500
Bayonne.	
Oakland-av., s. s., 172x181	$4,000
Hoboken.	
Madison-st., e. s., bet. 16th and 17th sts., 50x100	$1,055
Madison and 16th sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	610

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE AT BUDD'S LAKE, N. J. The elegant furnished mansion of Daniel B. Wagner, as a strictly private residence, for two or three years. It is an Italian villa, two stories and attic, 42 feet front by 50 deep; hall 8 feet wide through center; piazza on three sides, 160 feet long; kitchen and butler's pantry in rear, 18 by 28 feet; ice-house filled; stabling, carriage and out houses very complete; lawn 300 feet square fronting the lake; twenty minutes' drive from railroad station. Terms accommodating. Apply to N. S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st., or to the subscriber, DANIEL B. WAGNER, Budd's Lake, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable. Price, $9,000; $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

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J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONeers and real estate brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., New-York.

City residences, stores, lots, country-seats and farms bought, sold, rented, exchanged. Loans negotiated. Auction sales of furniture, &c.

WEDNESDAY, July 20,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at
WOODRIDGE, N. J.,
GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
600 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,

together with a large house, neat cottage and numerous out-buildings, beautifully located at Woodridge, N. J., adjoining the village of Carlstadt, by order of F. Kohbertz, Esq., before leaving for Europe.

Note the following very easy terms: On the vacant lots 85 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years; on the buildings, 70 per cent. for the same time. Printed abstracts to purchasers free of charge. Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale. Free collation on the arrival of the train. For maps and free railroad passes apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or F. KOHBERTZ & SON, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, watercourses, and water-rights and privileges, waterwheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, 4th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$600,000
Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
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AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D MCKINLAY,
Agents.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of certificate No. 2,991 for one hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)
"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
EMIL SAUER, President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

CHICAGO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offers for sale the following first-class
Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH * RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANA STATE STOCKS.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stocks, issued under an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," approved Jan. 19, 1846, and an act supplementary thereto, approved Jan. 27, 1847, that said stocks would be paid in full, on presentation at the agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1870, such holders are therefore hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the 1st day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.

By order of the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, JR.,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY IS ADMITTED into our firm as a partner.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand. They have also resolved, as authorized by the recent act of the Legislature, to increase the Capital Stock by the distribution among the stockholders of $500,000 in new stock, being at the rate of ONE share for every FOUR shares this day standing in the name of each stockholder. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Junction of Chatham-square, Worth and Mott sts. NEW-YORK, July 16, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable Aug. 1, 1870. Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1870. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, BUFFALO, July 14, 1870.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at its office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., free of tax, was declared, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway. C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, July 13, 1870.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 38, of THREE per Cent. on the capital stock, payable Monday, 18th inst. A. P. MCGREW, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1870.

The usual EIGHT (8) PER CENT. Semi-annual Dividend is this day declared payable Aug. 1. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE CORNER BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., July 8, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand. JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the morning of July 18, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of August next. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of tax, payable on demand, and in addition have ordered the Certificate of Undivided Profits, now outstanding, to be paid in full, on and after the 1st day of August next, with interest to that date. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 15th of July. O. S. BOGERT, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.

(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., PAYABLE ON DEMAND. GEORGE B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., July 14.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, President.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, July 16, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand. CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of that day. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next. JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on demand. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary. JULY 6, 1870.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN Per CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, July 12, 1870.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, has been declared payable on demand at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, No. 173 BROADWAY. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Relief, Niagara, Security, Sterling, Columbia, Stuyvesant, Fulton, Mercantile Mutual and others. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20
Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT on all sums exceeding $5. Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 15, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal. HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 6 to 8.

Money deposited on or before
JULY 20
will draw interest from July 1
AT 7 PER CENT.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, at all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 18.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

INTEREST commences on the first of each month.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 13, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month. ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UNDER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. The interest paid by this Bank equal to 7 and 8 per cent., is $142,888 53. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw from July 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND.
Opening of the Bath Hotel, May 1.
Opening of the Whey establishment, May 1.
Repeated daily performance of the Spa Orchestra.
A new water-course
from the springs for the whole place.

INTERLAKEN—GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.—Season of 1870—Opened April 1.
Reduced prices until July 15.
ED. RUCHTI, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

KILBOURN & LATTA, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
THE IRON STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN,
AT
WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD,
On WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 12 M.

This vessel is well known. Description already given in recent advertisements. The VIRGIN will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder for cash.

One-fourth of the purchase money must be paid on day of sale, the remainder on removal of vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined any time during the day.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & MINER, SALESrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st., art-galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, will sell by order of the underwriters, on
TUESDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
at their sales-rooms,
60 Theatrical and Burlesque Costumes,
of the T. D. S. Society,
on exhibition day previous to sale.

Also, at 11 o'clock, rose-wood 7⅓-octave piano, made by Miller.

Also, a general assortment of household furniture, show-cases, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ. In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders of the United States District Court, dated respectively July 14, 1870, and July 15, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupts above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy as follows, viz.: On July 19, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, at the private residence, north-east corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., the entire household furniture in said dwelling-house, consisting of beds, bedding, silver-plated ware, kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and chamber furniture, books, &c., together with 2 horses, 2 wagons, 3 sets harness, 1 sleigh and robe. Also, at No. 112 Pearl-st., on July 20, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, 34 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures and furniture.

(Signed) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated JULY 16, 1870.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, assignee of JOHN BECKER and GEORGE WILLIAMS, copartners, &c., bankrupts, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, July 29, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the furniture store No. 82 Bowery, in the City of New-York, all the property of said bankrupts contained in said store, consisting of a large amount of sofas, tete-a-tetes, upholstered chairs, bedsteads, parlor, dining and office furniture, finished and unfinished; with a large quantity of sofa, chair, and lounge frames, and gimps, tacks, springs, twine, tow, sea-grass, husks, moss, curled hair and other upholstery goods and materials. One large safe, office desks, platform, railing, and store fixtures.

Dated at New York, July 18th, 1870.
CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c.
No. 29 Howard-st., N. Y.
J. L. HANES, Attorney for Assignee, No. 76 Bowery, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, assignee of MICHAEL T. FOLEY, a bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 569 3d-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, July 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the personal estate of said bankrupt, and consisting of three wagons, horse, two sets harness, an extensive stock of parlor, chamber, dining-room and office furniture, and a large quantity of unfinished chairs, sofas and parlor suites in frames, &c.; and also, unwrought materials and upholstery goods, together with the valuable lease of said premises, having yet about eight years to run, with the entire fixtures and furniture of said store.—Dated at New-York, July 8, 1870. CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c., No. 29 Howard-st., N. Y.
J. L. HANES, Attorney, No. 76 Bowery, N. Y.
jy11-law4wM*

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 19, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, 423 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, 3,427 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Cargo *Niagara*, from Palermo. Immediately after, on Pier No. 10 East River, 443 boxes fresh Naples Oranges, landing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IVES
PATENT
LAMPS.

"The next best thing to daylight yet discovered."—*New-York Tribune.*

"They are, without hesitation, the best in the world."—*American Institute.*

"Ives Patent Lamps obviate all objections."—*New-York Times.*

"One of the largest and most successful lamp-houses in the United States."—*Pathfinder.*

IVES PATENT LAMPS can be lighted, filled and trimmed without removing globe, shade or chimney. By the use of IVES PATENT LAMPS an explosion was never known.

IVES PATENT LAMP CO.,
No. 37 Barclay-st. and 42 Park-place, New-York.

CROTON WATER
RAISED TO THE UPPER FLOORS,
WITHOUT WASTE AND WITHOUT COST.

No objections by the Croton Board. Successfully in use in this City, and indorsed by ARCHITECTS AND PROPERTY-OWNERS.

CONTINENTAL WINDMILL CO.,
No. 5 College-place, N. Y.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS,
From $15 to $40,
for in and out-door use.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

WILL BE PUBLISHED JULY 20.—Map of the seat of war in Europe. Size 29x34 inches. Compiled from the latest and most authentic sources by U. Hendschel. Price $2 per copy.
WM. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 749 Broadway.

SHEET-IRON, RUSSIA, BELGIUM, patent polished, imitation Russia, "R. G.," American charcoal and common iron. Also, slightly stained Russia sheet-iron, for sale by
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

METALS.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES, charcoal and coke, sheet-iron, zinc, wire, solder, sheet-copper and copper bottoms, lead, &c., for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.

MA SUMMER TRADE. CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, HALF PRICE; BONnets, Real Lace, at $15, warranted worth $30; Straw Hats, Sun Hats, Sea-side Hats. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WEEKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that, for the benefit of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, I shall sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company, and 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Government Oil and Mining Company, assets of said bankrupt coming to my hands as assignee.—Dated July 16, 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Cambria	Sat., July 23	Dacian	Wed., July 27
Anglia	Sat., July 30	Dorian	Wed., Aug. 3
Australia	Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian	Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia	Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia	Wed., Aug. 17
Europa	Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia	Wed., Aug. 24
India	Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa	Wed., Aug. 31

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)......Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 20	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4
Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21	Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11
Calabria, Thurs., July 28	China, Wednes., Aug. 17
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 20, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY.Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO BRISTOL DIRECT.

SHORT ROUTE TO SOUTH OF ENGLAND. THE ANCHOR LINE STEAM-SHIP IOWA will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, direct for Bristol.

Rates of passage, payable in currency: To Bristol, London, Liverpool and Glasgow, $65 and $75, according to location; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends. Drafts payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices. HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, July 23, at 12 M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. **$125 to $170.** Steerage. **$60.** according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............July 21
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.............July 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Aug. 4

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

The well-known A1 side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, now at her dock ready to receive cargo, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT. The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE. Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch, via Sandy Hook.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:45 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narraganset Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS: The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¼ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 19th	8 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th	12 M.
Wednesday, 20th	9 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th	1 P. M.
Thursday, 21st	9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 21st	1:30 P. M.
Friday, 22d	10:30 A. M.	Friday, 22d	2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 23d	12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 23d	4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 24th	11 A. M.	Sunday, 24th	5 P. M.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 8 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 2, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK and return, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1. JAMES FISK, JR., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.

NORTH RIVER LINE. The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE. The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best variety in this City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 6?? 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 20, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 350 tons, O. M., below main deck.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications and plans of arrangement, and general style of the vessel, will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.

A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1½ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in those expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.

The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back. If built at New-York, to Boston and back, or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bids will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.

The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.

Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to completed.

A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed, "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor, G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 13th May, 1870.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., July 14, 1870.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 22d inst., for the delivery, on the north wharf, at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal, of the best quality.

1,000 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Chestnut, Lackawanna.
900 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size, Pittston.
1,000 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size, Pittston.

Name of coal, and price of each kind, stated separately.

The coal must be delivered between the 1st of August and the 10th of September next.

Facilities (not including men for unloading) will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to TULLY McCREA, Captain and Brevet-Major U. S. Army, Quartermaster M. A.

BUFFALO AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 30th day of July for COMPLETING THE BUFFALO & WASHINGTON RAILWAY FROM SOUTH WALES TO OLEAN, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 47 MILES.

Specifications and plans can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 62 Exchange-st., on and after Monday, the 18th inst.

The Company reserve the right to reject all propositions. Address R. C. RUMSEY, No. 60 Exchange-st. BUFFALO, July 14, 1870.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Chief of Ordnance, bids will be received until the 10th of August for the following kinds and amounts (more or less) of scrap metals at this Armory, viz.:

120,000 pounds coarse scrap Wrought Iron.
9,000 pounds trimmings Wrought Iron.
200,000 pounds turnings gun-barrel Wrought Iron.
100,000 pounds millings Wrought Iron.
11,000 pounds coarse scrap Steel.
2,000 pounds trimmings Steel.
40,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron (20,000 pounds of old furnace plates.)
30,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron, burned.
4,000 pounds Old Boiler Flues, 2 inches diameter, 160 in number.
3 pieces of Boilers, with tubing.

The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Scrap Metal," and will state the price per pound offered for each kind. The right to reject any and all bids, should they be unsatisfactory, is reserved.

Further information may be obtained on application to this Armory. J. G. BENTON, Brevet Colonel Commanding.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 21st inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS—LUMBER.

33,000 feet B. M., 3 and 4-inch Spruce Planks, 28 feet long, 8 to 12 inches wide.
25,000 feet B. M., No. 1, 1¼ and 2-inch White Pine Plank, 16 feet long.
9 sticks long-leafed Yellow Pine Timber, 6x12x24, say 2,430 feet.
6 sticks do., 6x12x22, say 792 feet.
9 sticks do., 6x11x45, say 2,228.

All of the above to be seasoned dry, free from sap, shakes, large knots or other defects, and out of wind.

PAINTS, &C.

12,000 pounds White Lead.
100 pounds Patent Dryer.
280 gallons Linseed-oil, raw.
40 gallons Spirits Turpentine.
2 dozen 6s Paint Brushes.
2 dozen No. 6 Sash Tools.
1 Glazier's Diamond.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Eightieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
No. 7. For paving McDougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 10. For sewer in Clinton-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street.
No. 11. For sewer in First-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 13. For sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
No. 14. For sewer in Centre-street, from Broome to Grand-street.
No. 15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Seventy-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, from Second-avenue to Eighth avenue.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
No. 22. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge.—Proposals for the above, inclosed in sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 25, 1870, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, July 14, 1870.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.

No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Wildey, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

ROBERT I. CHESEBROUGH, JOSEPH B. KEARNY, Executors of Philip R. Kearny, deceased.
ap12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 18 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.

JOEL B. POST, ALFRED C. POST, } Executors.
je7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Moses Ely, at No. 121 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1870.

HENRY T. GODET, Sole Acting Executor.
my17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 52 Grove-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.

WM. E. BRUSH, WM. L. MORRIS, Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-1aw6mTu*

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent Spring-back Account Books.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two—$15 to $20 a week; a fine hall room, $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RECEIVE one or two gentlemen for the Summer, or longer if desired. Address M. C., Box 30 Summit, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT.

This first-class hotel is now open for guests. The hotel is adjacent to and connected with the Missisquoi Springs, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures in cancers, scrofula, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys. The Springs are situated nine miles from St. Albans; route by Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. Band of Music in attendance. Board this season from $15 to $18 a week, or $60 a month. J. D. SUBLETT, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO,

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y.—Drawing-room and sleeping-cars, via Hudson River Railroad, from 30th-st. Depot, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., through, without change, to Chittenango Station. For illustrated circular address Capt. W. D. STEWART, as above, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.

Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house. 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York. BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping-cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Bart's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 332 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR.......................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE...........................Manager

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the world-renowned MME. KATHI LANNER and her incomparable VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

First night of a new Comic Ballet Fantastique, in two acts, by Kathi Lanner, with new music, dresses and appointments, entitled HIRKA.

HIRKA.................................KATHI LANNER
Henriette.................................Bertha Lind
Babeulin...............................G. De Francesco

The new dances, composed by Mme. Lanner, will embrace: La Felicitation, Pas de Bouquet, Divertissement, Villageois and Galop, Pas d'Agaceri, Les Sirenes, Variasione, Grand Adagio and Grand Finale.

In the second act will be introduced the new GROTTO SCENE, by Marston, which the management challenge as the finest specimen of scenic art ever witnessed in America.

To commence with the popular Ajax speciality, THE NATIONS.

GALLIA..................MLLE. ROZE and M. AJAX
CALEDONIA.............................MLLE. LUPO
COLUMBIA.........................MLLE. ALBERTINA
ITALIA.............MLLES. M. and F. FRANCESCA
HELVETIA.......MLLES. STRUDELLI and CORSI

Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL,

No. 585 Broadway.

Second week of the world-renowned BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. First week of LUCREZIA BORGIA. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—The AMERICAN INSTITUTE will hold its THIRTY-NINTH FAIR in the immense structure known as the EMPIRE RINK, in the City of New-York, commencing on the 7th day of September next. Articles will be received from Monday, the 29th of August. For circulars, giving classification of articles, rules for exhibitors and full particulars, address Corresponding Secretary American Institute, New-York City.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D av., TUESDAY, July 19, Mollenhauer's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, with Mlle. Canissa and Mr. Habelmann. Admission 25 cents.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook; also by a Protestant young woman as competent nurse; also by a German dressmaker or family seamstress, understands operating; and a young German girl as nurse or light housework. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, speaks good English, a situation as coachman, good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address F. X., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer; willing to take care of children, and go in the country; up the Hudson preferred; has best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 324 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, chamber-maid and waitress, or sewing or nursing; City or country; has lived in the best families in the City; she is a thorough waitress and very capable person. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for experienced recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, professed and other cooks, laundresses, house-workers, young girls to take care of children, chamber-maids, waitresses, and those lately landed.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY FOR EXCELLENT situations, a number of experienced waitresses, chamber-maids and waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, professed and cooks of all kinds, laundresses, house-workers, nice young girls, and those lately landed of all nations at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; has good references. Apply at No. 349 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a small private family; a good washer and ironer; best of reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; she is capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of City reference; would take care of a sick lady. Apply at former employer's, No. 132 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE ENGLISH cook, willing to do part of the washing, a situation; makes good bread and biscuit; good City reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WILLING to do the plain washing and make herself useful, a situation; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit, operate Wheeler & Wilson machine, do light chamber-work; willing to go to country; has best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; understands the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; has the best of City references. Call at No. 317 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; best City references. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 132 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid; would take care of grown children; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 472 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, of good education, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing in a fine private family. References can be given. Call at No. 3 Beach-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best City reference; country preferred. Call at 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day or week; is a good laundress. Call at 309 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., in the rear.

A FAMILY ABOUT TO BREAK UP housekeeping wish to find a place for their cook and chamber-maid, both excellent girls; City or country. Call at their present employer's, No. 314 Lexington-av.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, groom and assistant gardener; long experience in the care of horses, and careful driver; good plain gardener and milker; will do all that lies in his power to please his employer; no children; good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; no objection to go to the country, but City preferred; can produce good City references from last place. Call at or address PRIVATE STABLE, No. 193 Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, who understands his business; is a careful driver; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 East 40th-st., or address W. G., as above.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk and will make himself useful; has good references. Address H. B., Westport, Conn.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SOBER steady man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, as servant and groom; is a steady driver; good City reference of seven years. Address L. D., No. 4½ Amity-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COACHMAN by a competent, steady, sober man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; a thorough groom and steady driver; best City reference; seven years in last place. Address E. L., No. 4½ Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; just arrived from the old country; has been in good places with Scotch families for six years. Address W. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; is a competent man; willing and obliging; understands the business in all its various branches; will give reference according to capability. Address T. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad desires to procure a situation for his coachman, who has been with him for six years; he is industrious, sober, honest and entirely reliable. Apply at stable, No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, Scotch; a first-class man, with horses; excellent references. Call or address W. L., No. 201 Fulton-st., seed-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman, to go to the country or City; has the best City reference. Address J. MANNION, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single Englishman; is sober, honest, and obliging; City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. THRONGS TURNED AWAY. EMMET as FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN, THE GERMAN EMIGRANT, in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!! EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM! EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!! EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION. EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, 1½ P. M. SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS EVENING THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The first Summer exhibition of pictures and Sculptures now open, (daytime only,) at 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y., (formerly M. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR. The next year will begin Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will re-open TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV. The school will open Sept. 21. The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, At No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS. S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 63d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENgagement for the Fall as teacher or governess; can teach French, German, English, drawing, piano, singing and organ; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,412, New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE, COMpetent to teach piano, singing, Latin, elementary French and English, desires a situation in a seminary. Address N. Y. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO CATHOlic ladies, experienced as teachers, to go to South America. Apply to EDW. F. DAVISON, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, New-York.

THE TURF.

TROTTING

FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fastest single and double horses in the world will contend for the championship at THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, THURSDAY, July 21.

Premium and stake, $3,500; for double teams to wagons.

Dan Mace enters..................Kirkwood and License
Budd Doble enters...............Jessie Wales and Darkness

SAME DAY.

Premium, $2,000; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third; for all horses, except Goldsmith Maid and Lady Thorn.

Budd Doble enters.............................c. s. Bashaw
M. Roden enters...................................b. m. Lucy
W. Borst enters..........................b. s. Geo. Wilkes

FRIDAY, July 22.

Premium, $5,000; all to go to the first horse.

Dan Mace enters.................................Lady Thorn
Budd Doble enters.........................Goldsmith Maid

SAME DAY.

Premium, $1,500; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, $150 to third; for horses that have never beaten 2:26.

O. A. Hickok enters...................b. m. Western Girl
Dan Mace enters.....................................c. m. Idol
W. Borst enters...............................b. g. J. J. Bradley

The above races for the great mares and double teams were arranged with the view to determine the question of their superiority. Lady Thorn has won the only race that she has started in this Spring, and has trotted in 2:18¼, the best time ever recorded. Goldsmith Maid has started in five races this year, and won them all. The double teams have met twice, and trotted ten heats to decide the winners, the black team winning in 2:27¼, the best time on record. Neither being satisfied, this race was made to decide their superiority. It is confidently predicted that all time heretofore made, either single or double, will be beaten. The other races are extremely well filled, and comprise the very best horses in the country. Races commence at 2½ o'clock P. M.; mile heats; best 3 in 5; good day and track. In case of postponement flags will be displayed at the New-York Hotel, Astor House, and City Hall, Brooklyn. Fine pavements to the Park. Cars leave Fulton Ferry constantly. Admission $1. Grand Stand and quarter-stretch, $1. Ladies free. To Club-house by introduction, only to parties living thirty miles away, tickets $5 each; to be had at No. 149 Montague-st., and at Club-house up to 11 o'clock, each day.

M. KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SUperintend the management of a wholesale store. A liberal salary will be paid to one who can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address, with name and references, Box No. 193 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, NEAR New-York, where the washing is given out and no girl is kept, a young lady to act as companion and assistant in household duties, and in looking after one child; a pleasant home offered. Address A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a child nineteen months old and make herself useful about the house, and go in the country soon. Apply at No. 153 East 34th-st., immediately.

BANK MESSENGER WANTED.—SALary $20 per month; person between eighteen and twenty-four years old living with parents preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,208, with name, age and full references.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Fourth Day—Judge Curtis, (Late General Duke,) Wins the Mile Race, Boaster the Selling Race and The Banshee the Two-Mile Dash—The Fastest Mile Time on Record Made by Judge Curtis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 18, 1870.

The weather was delightfully pleasant on this, the fourth day of the meeting, for a vail of clouds obscured the sun, and rendered the atmosphere cool and agreeable. The attendance, although large and eminently fashionable and select, was not so numerous as on the steeple-chase or cup days, for the programme of sport was not so attractive. The display of equipages was remarkably brilliant—the most conspicuous, as well as the most elegant, being the magnificent six-in-hand team of Dr. HELMBOLD, with its admirably-matched bright bay horses, superb carriage and tasteful liveries. As the season advances, the hotels become more crowded, and the grand Union Hotel, with its vast accommodations, is already nearly filled to its utmost capacity with distinguished guests. The second race-meeting commences on the 12th of next month, and, as the season is then at its height, the number of visitors will then be largely augmented. The experiment of holding two race-meetings during the season must be pronounced a decided success, and will undoubtedly be repeated every year.

The racing today was of a highly interesting character, and was signalized by the fastest run mile on record. In the first race, for a purse of $500, the newly-named horse, *Judge Curtis*, hitherto called *General Duke*, was opposed by such fast horses as *Pompey Payne*, *Sanford*, and others, and although he carried the top weight of 114 pounds, he beat them with signal ease, without ever being fairly extended, in 1:43¼—the fastest time on record, surpassing both *Fanny Ludlow's* and *Herzog's* hitherto unequaled records. In the selling race, nine out of the eleven entries, started, and it was won by *Boaster*, who was so little thought of that he was sold in the field. *The Banshee* beat *Legatee* in the two-mile race, after one of the most obstinately-contested struggles ever seen, and by the time made proved herself to be a clinking good mare.

THE FIRST RACE.

This was for a purse of $500, for all ages, one mile, for which *Judge Curtis*, (late *General Duke*,) *Pompey Payne*, *Sanford*, *Sir Archibald*, *Harbinger* and *Flash of Lightning* started. In the pools, *Pompey Payne* was a hot favorite, for the prestige of his stable (being trained along with *Hamburg*) was so great, that all the betting men were eager to invest on him. He sold for $750, *Judge Curtis* 260, *Sanford* $100, *Harbinger* $125, *Flash of Lightning* $85, *Sir Archibald* $55. A good start was effected, *Judge Curtis* first showing in front with the favorite at his saddle-girths, *Sanford* next, *Harbinger* fourth and *Sir Archibald* last. They ran thus around the turn, but at the quarter-pole *Judge Curtis* was leading *Pompey Payne* a length and a half, with *Sanford* two lengths off, and *Flash of Lightning* next. On the far stretch *Judge Curtis* improved his position, for he had opened a gap of nearly two lengths at the half-mile pole. He retained his lead throughout without ever being approached, and won the race with apparent ease and without ever being either whipped or spurred, by two lengths in 1:43¼. the fastest mile time on record. *Sanford* beat *Pompey Payne* for second place.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; one mile.

John O'Donnell's ch. h. Judge Curtis, (late General Duke,) 5 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 114 pounds	1
R. W. Walden's ch. h. Sanford, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, 114 pounds	2
W. R. Babcock's b. h. Pompey Payne, 4 years, by Vandal, dam Magnetta, 108 pounds	3
McGrath & Thompson's br. c. Harbinger, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 90 pounds	0
A. Keene Richards' b. f. Flash of Lightning, 3 years, by Lightning, dam by Weatherbit, 87 pounds	0
Fisher & Carson's br. h. Sir Archibald, 5 years, by Ruric, dam Daisy, 114 pounds	0

Time—1:43¼.

THE SECOND RACE.

This was the selling race for a purse of $600, one mile and a half, allowances in weight according to the entered price of selling. There were eleven entries, but two were allowed to withdraw by permission of the judges. The starters were *Charrette, King's Excuse, Viley, Boaster, Climax, Rapture, Scathelock, Edenton* and *St. Patrick*. *Scathelock* sold for $200, *Charrette* and *King's Excuse*, coupled, $130, *Rapture* $60, field $250. A good start was had, *Rapture* and *Edenton* being the two leaders when the flag fell, with *Scathelock, Viley* and *Climax* next. As they passed under the string the first time, *Scathelock* and *King's Excuse* were lapped, *Boaster* being third, *Edenton* fourth and *Climax* still fifth. On the next quarter, *Boaster* went to the front, and assuming a commanding lead, retained it throughout, and won the race by two lengths in 2:39¼; *St. Patrick* second, and *Viley* third.

SECOND RACE—Selling race, purse $600; for all ages; one and a half miles; horses entered to be sold for $3,000, to carry their appropriate weights; for $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,500, 12 pounds; for $1,000, 15 pounds.

A. Keene Richards' gr. c. Charrette, 3 years, by Lightning, dam Lorette, 78 pounds, $1,000	0
A. Keene Richards' ch. g. King's Excuse, 3 years, by Knight of St. George, dam Betty King, 72 pounds, $1,000	0
H. C. Loyd's b. h. Viley, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star, 99 pounds, $1,000	3
Chas. C. Elkins' ch. h. Boaster, 5 years, by Eclipse, dam Vanity, 99 pounds, $1,000	1
R. W. Walden's br. h. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewell, 111 pounds, $2,000	0
F. Bruner & Son's gr. h. Cruiskeen, aged, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister, 103 poonds, $1,000	dr.
J. K. Lawrenc's b. m. Rapture, 4 years, by Lapidist, dam Parachute, 98 pounds, $2,00.0	0
Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Scathelock, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Fanny Washington, 75 pounds, $1,000	0
C. Littlefield's b. h. Edenton, 4 years, by Ulverston, dam Amanda, 93 pounds, $1,000	0
I. W. Pennock's b. c., 3 years, by Norton, dam Rebecca Price, 90 pounds, $3,000	dr.
Gov. Bowie's gr. h. St. Patrick, 4 years, by Stonewall Jackson, dam Chickamauga, by Bonnie Laddie, 93 pounds, $1,000	2

Time, 2:39¼.

THE THIRD RACE

was for a purse of $800, two miles, for all ages and had three entries—*The Banshee, Legatee* and b. c. by *Colossus*, dam *Revenue*. *The Banshee* and *Legatee* were alternately the favorites, but finally the former had the call, selling for $900, *Legatee* $850, and *Colossus* $260. In another pool sold just before the race, *The Banshee* so d for $1,310, *Legatee* $1,200, and *Colossus* $330. *The Banshee* got the start, and, with *Legatee* nearly lapped on her, ran the first mile; the former leading a neck under the string on the first mile. On the second mile the pair ran lapped to the half mile, where *Legatee* began to quit, and *The Banshee* galloping away from him, won a finely-contested race by six lengths in the very fast time of 3:35½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Purse, $800 for all ages; two miles.

J. J. O'Fallon's b. m. The Banshee, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Balloon, 111 pounds	1
Gov. Bowie's b. h. Legatee, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Levity, 108 pounds	2
I. W. Pennock's b. c., 3 years, by Colossus, dam by Revenue, 90 pounds	3

Time—3:35½.

Murder at Jacksonville, Ill.—A Young Swede Stabbed With a Stiletto.

On Wednesday morning last, the body of a murdered man, very much decomposed, was found lying in a wheat-field in the northern part of Jacksonville. It is supposed the body had lain there for ten days or more, as decomposition had progressed so far that the skull was entirely bare, and, of course, recognition was impossible. The Jacksonville *Journal* gives the following description of the murdered man, and of the personal property found in his carpet-sack and the pockets of his clothing:

"The hair was light auburn, and a number of facts were concurrent in establishing the identity of the man as a Swede. A poorly-filled carpet-sack lay near him, from which it may be inferred that he was a traveler, and probably not a resident in these parts. In this sack were photographs, taken by a Galesburg artist; also, cards of some hotel or boarding-house in Pekin. In addition to these, several letters were found, which were evidently written in the Swedish language; the address seemed to be Patre Haden, with a double inflection over the letter "a" in the last name, and were adjudged, from all that could be made out, to be from one brother to another. One letter was dated from a foreign town, January, 1870. The man evidently came to his death by a dagger in the hands of an enemy. A short ivory-handled stiletto, perhaps six inches long, was found sticking in his heart. There were eight distinct cuts, made by the same weapon, all in the left side, and at least three of which alone would have been sufficient in themselves to produce almost instant death.

Murder in Georgia—A Cold-Blooded Assassination on the Highway.

From the Franklin (Ga.) Daily Republican, July 15.

On Tuesday night of this week one of the most cold-blooded and cowardly murders of which we have heard for some time was committed about eight miles from Quitman, Ga. The victim was a worthy young man named THOMAS M. ALEXANDER, twenty-six years of age, son of Dr. J. M. ALEXANDER, firm of ALEXANDER & RUSSELL, in this city. It appears that young ALEXANDER left his home near Quitman to visit a neighbor about ten miles distant on the main road, where he spent a delightful evening with his friends, and started to return home about 10½ or 11 o'clock. That was the last time his friends saw him in life. It rained Tuesday evening on that road, but at the time Mr. ALEXANDER left for home the rain had subsided, so that footprints of pedestrians passing that way were impressed in the earth. Young ALEXANDER had entered a gloomy part of the road, and had passed a particular tree which hangs over the road, and forms a canopy with its branches. Here he fell. This must have been about midnight. Two hours after a colored boy passed through the shadows, and almost stumbled over the lifeless body of Mr. ALEXANDER. He hastened to inform a neighbor, and when the parties returned to where the body lay they examined closely. A charge of buckshot had entered the back, torn through his body, and passed out in front, near the left breast. A further examination revealed the fact that the watch, pocket-book and other personal effects of the deceased were untouched, and as he had placed them in his pocket before leaving home. When the sun arose in the morning, the foot-prints of a man were discovered beneath the tree, and near them the print of a gun-stock where it had rested from the hand of the assassin, who, judging from the foot-prints, must have for some time awaited the appearance of his victim. The investigation, which will doubtless lead to the apprehension of the murderer, is going on, and we expect further particulars from Quitman in a few days. In truth we have other particulars now, but we withhold them from good motives.

THE HEATED TERM.

Terrible Effects of the High Temperature—Long List of Casualties—Indications of the Thermometer—Comparative Tables.

Although the temperature was not so severe yesterday as on the previous day, it was still excessively hot, and in every phase and condition of life the effects of the heat were visible save, perhaps, in the Gold Room, where men almost shivered at the sudden jumps of the precious metal. Elsewhere business was almost at a stand-still. Nobody moved anywhere to do anything, except at the bidding of overwhelming necessity, and then only moved not only at the cost of extreme discomfort but at the risk of health and even life.

There was a promise, early in the evening, that the back of the torrid term was about to be broken. The dense clouds flashed lightning, and lowered darkly for some hours, skirting entirely around the City, and pouring upon the eastern side a deluge of rain, but all without materially reducing the temperature. It will be seen from the casualty list that the heated term is already reaping a harvest of death and disaster which must soon become much more appalling if there is not speedily a very material diminution of the heat. Yesterday the ambulances were overtasked, and hospital surgeons and attendants had more than they could do, and there must be additional arrangements made by the Commissioners of Charities, to be equal to the exigencies of the weather, which they have thus far successfully met.

The following were the indications of the thermometer, in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at Mr. WM. P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Degrees.		Degrees.
6 A. M.	82	4 P. M.	94
8 A. M.	86	6 P. M.	93
10 A. M.	90	8 P. M.	84
Noon	94½	10 P. M.	83
2 P. M.	96	Midnight	82

The statistics at DELATOUR'S, in Wall-street, show the following to have been the comparative temperature, on the 17th of July, for the past six years:

Year.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
1870	84	98	99	91
1869	73	86	87	84
1868	74	85	87	82
1867	63	77	79	78
1866	82	96	97	95
1865	67	76	76	75
1864	70	81	82	78

The hottest days of the present season have been as follows:

	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
July 12	76	87	90	87
July 14	74	88	91	87
July 16	77	86	90	86
July 17	84	98	99	91

The following list of disasters is the largest which the heat has caused in this City since the terrible days of July, 1868.

SUN-STROKES.

EMMA STEVENS, of No. 343 West Sixteenth-street, was sun-struck at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue and taken home.

PATRICK RYAN, a laborer, was prostrated while at work on the Battery, and taken to Park Hospital.

JOHN HAGGERTY was prostrated at the corner of Chambers and West streets, and taken to Park Hospital.

JOHN FRONDENBURG, of Hoboken, was prostrated while at work at No. 83 Vandam-street, and was taken home.

An unknown man was prostrated in Broadway, near Reade-street, and taken insensible to the Park Hospital.

HENRY STEVENS, of No. 603 East Sixteenth-street, was overcome in Thirtieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LOUISA SHAW was prostrated in Grand-street, and taken to her home at No. 60 Essex-street.

DANIEL T. WESTCOTT was sun-struck in Union-square, and taken to his home in Washington-street, near Fulton.

HENRY BAEHN was prostrated at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, and taken home.

GOTLEIB HORBERG, of Morrisania, was prostrated at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, and sent to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

JOHN MURPHEY, aged forty-five, died suddenly from the effects of heat at No. 211 Allen-street.

JAMES BAKER, a laborer, was prostrated while at work, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ELIZABETH WISEMAN, aged twenty-five, was sun-struck in front of No. 70 Seventh-avenue, and almost instantly died. The body was taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house.

MARY ANN SHEEHAN, aged thirty years, died suddenly at No. 250 Elizabeth-street.

SARAH REILLY was prostrated at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PETER ROESE, a barber, at No. 59 Ridge-street, fell dead while in the act of shaving a man.

JAMES DUNN, of No. 209 East Twentieth-street, was prostrated in Twenty-eighth-street, near Madison-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM SHUCK, a carman, was prostrated in Beekman-street, near Nassau-street, and taken to the Park Hospital.

CHARLES CLANCEY, of No. 320 East Twenty-second-street, was prostrated in Fifty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WINIFRED RILEY, aged sixty years, died suddenly from the heat at No. 378 Madison-street.

WILLIAM DUNDON, aged forty-two years, died from the heat at No. 127 Mott-street.

An unknown man was found insensible from sun-stroke at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A woman named FITZPATRICK died suddenly from the effects of the heat in Eighty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue.

JOHN CRAIG, aged thirty-five years, died from the effects of heat at No. 275 Bowery.

AUGUST GILLOTT, of No. 170 Duane-street, died suddenly last evening from the effects of the heat.

FRANCIS ROBINSON, of No. 119 Broome-street, was overcome in Pearl-street, and was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where he recovered.

HENRY J. LEAR, of No. 78 Orchard-street, was prostrated in the street and taken home.

DANIEL MULLEN, a laborer, was prostrated while working on Pier No. 19 North River, and taken to the Park Hospital.

FRANCIS JACKSON fell in front of his residence, No. 47 Beekman-street, and was carried into the house, where he soon recovered.

THOMAS MCGRATH, a private watchman, living at No. 92 Sixth-street, while assisting JACKSON, was also prostrated, but soon recovered.

SARAH MOORE, of City Island, was found prostrated in Nassau-street and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house, where she recovered.

An unknown man, about 35 years of age, supposed to be a German, who was respectably dressed, was overcome in the street, and carried insensible to the Liberty-street Police Station, where he died in a few minutes. The Coroner was notified.

KATE COLCORAN was prostrated in front of No. 619 Broadway, and sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

JAMES SMITH, who lives in Seventeenth-street, near First-avenue, was prostrated in Twenty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN CARTY was sun-struck while at work on the roof of No. 740 Broadway, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by direction of Police Surgeon FRELIGH.

CHARLES EARLEY, aged sixty years, died suddenly at No. 103 Ninth-avenue, from the effects of heat. Coroner notified.

CHRISTOPHER DONER was prostrated by the heat when in Third-street, near Avenue D, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN DOLAN, a resident of Greenpoint, was sun-struck at No. 71 Mulberry-street, and sent to Bellevue Hospital, by order of Police Surgeon HARRINGTON.

JULIA DALEY, of No. 421 East Seventeenth-street, was prostrated by the heat, at 2½ P. M., in Washington-square, and taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where she was attended by Police Surgeon FRELIGH, and subsequently sent home.

JOHN G. PLETTNER, a German, aged thirty-eight, a convict in the Penitentiary.

A child at No. 280 Third-street.

THOMAS MULLIGAN, No. 314 Tenth-avenue.

MARY MADIGAN, No. 514 Tenth-avenue.

L. F. PARSONS, No. 285 East Fifty-eighth-street.

ADOLPH HOFFMAN, a German, of No. 164 Attorney-street, at Bellevue.

An unknown man, thirty-five years of age, dressed in black alpaca sack coat, brown vest and pantaloons, was prostrated by the heat, and died in the Liberty-street Police Station.

IN BROOKLYN.

LOUIS KAIN, of No. 281 Adams-street, died at his residence, last night, from the effects of the sun.

CHARLES LAMBE, of No. 104 Hamilton-avenue, was sun-struck while at work in a sewer on that avenue.

THOMAS HOGAN died at his residence, No. 153 Second-avenue, from the effects of the sun.

MATHEW BLACK was sun-struck while at work on the East River bridge.

C. F. FOSTER, of No. 333 Adolphi-street, was sun-struck at the Fulton ferry.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, of No. 214 Twelfth-street, was prostrated at MARTIN'S stores.

FRANCIS GALLIGHER, residing at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, was prostrated while at work in the Atlantic White Lead Works.

ALEX. BAILEY, a resident of Jersey City, was sun-struck yesterday at the corner of Bridge and Water streets. He was taken to the City Hospital.

At No. 74 Washington-street, yesterday afternoon, JOHN O'BRIEN was rendered insensible by the sun.

CHARLES VINE was prostrated on Fulton-street.

JACOB GUTH, of Union Hill, N. J., and WM. HEIN, of Hoboken, died quite suddenly, yesterday, at those places, it is supposed, from the effects of the heat.

THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

A Half Year's Work—Brief Review of the Labor Performed—Cases Decided.

Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, closed the first half of the first year of his term of office on the 1st instant, and during this period of time has disposed of an amount of business which speaks well, not only for his executive ability, but also as showing a desire on his part as a public officer to conscientiously discharge the trusts confided to him. On the 1st of January last, when he entered upon the duties of his position, he found, as is usually the case, a large amount of business still unfinished. Cases which had been undisposed of by his predecessor, were left for him to conclude, and as is always the case in a large office of this kind, upon a change of head-matters generally were in a confused state. This business has all been quietly settled within the past six months, while in addition, the ordinary routine business of the office has been attended to in such a manner, as to win for the present incumbent the regard of the Bar and of the public. With the conclusion of the Alexander case last week, the calendar of litigated cases was entirely cleared, and the Summer vacation of the Court entered upon with a clean record. This fact is stated thus plainly, for it is seldom that an event of this character happens in any Court, and particularly in one where such a constant succession of cases are brought before it as is the case with the Surrogate's Court of this county.

During the six months past, in addition to the fact that some 400 will have been admitted to probate, and letters of administration issued upon over 500 estates. Judge HUTCHINGS has disposed of thirty-five important contested cases, the principal of which may be noted as follows: Hurtzel, Fox, Clark, Addington, Rogaliner, Amory, Sterne, Steele, Barrington, Peyser, Forman, Dayton, Graham, Reed, Vogel, Galloway and Alexander. Some of these cases have required an extraordinary number of sittings, the Hurtzel case being adjourned twenty-seven times, the Addington twenty-four, the Fox twenty-two, the Rogaliner nineteen, and the Clark seventeen; all of these cases have from time to time been noticed at length in the TIMES, and a repetition of the points involved would be of but little interest. It may be stated that on the part of the Surrogate the greatest patience has been exercised, and full latitude given to the contending parties to present their evidence. Courtesy to counsel employed has been a distinguishing trait of the presiding officer, and although the desire to expedite business has been evinced, the judicious display of power on the part of the Surrogate has served to render him popular with all with whom he has been brought in contact.

While court business has been pushed forward as above stated, the business of the office has not been neglected, and now through the system, which was much needed, having been established, the business proceeds with regularity and dispatch, the records are well kept, and every attention is paid to all who desire information. In this department the Surrogate is ably assisted, and may be congratulated in having secured the services of Mr. S. D. VAN SCHAICK as chief clerk, a gentleman educated to the Bar, thoroughly versed in all matters pertaining to Surrogate's law and fully capable to aid his chief in the discharge of the arduous duties of his office.

The Disgraceful Fight at Whitestone.

Yesterday the examination of John Graham, Charles Clements, James Kearney, George Wamschbacher, Wm. Marion, August Kaner and Jacob Filting, on the charge of assault and battery, and inciting a riot, was commenced at Whitestone, before Justice PROVOST.

Besides the testimony of EDWARD P. TITUS and DAVID B. TITUS, the two injured men, Jos. E. WINTERS was sworn, and fully identified the prisoners. The case was adjourned, that further arrests might be made. By the testimony, it seems a party of New-York butcher boys had been on a sailing excursion, and becoming becalmed, had put into Whitestone, intending to take the cars for the City. DAVID B. TITUS, being asleep on the arrival of the train, in one of the cars, the roughs "went through him," pretty effectually "cleaning him out," and on his showing resistance, maltreated him in a fearful manner. The brother of Mr TITUS, EDWARD B. TITUS, came to the rescue and fared worse than his brother, excepting that he lost no money. Mr. CHESHIES, the conductor, had by this time secured the assistance of some citizens, and the roughs were driven from the cars. They were finally arrested. The brothers TITUS have been badly handled, the heads of both being cut open, and they being otherwise injured. The feeling against the men is intense in the neighborhood. There is no doubt but that they will be held by Justice PROVOST to await the action of the Grand Jury. A well-known Hunter's Point man gave bonds for their appearance in the sum of $1,000 each.

Boat and Tub-Racing at Paterson.

The boat and tub races by the members of the "Phunny Phellows" Club, of Paterson, came off yesterday afternoon, on the Dundee Lake, in the presence of over 3,000 spectators. The judges were Recorder WARREN and Mr. JAMES CROOKE, with Mr. A. C. BECKWITH, of the "Dundees," as referee. Those engaged in the boat-race were blindfolded, and on Mr. JOHN HINDLE, President of the club, getting into BOLTON'S boat, be capsized it and fell into the water, which caused great merriment. Mr. HINDLE joined in it heartily. There were eight entries for this race, the best three coming in in the following order: EDWARD BOLTON, first; WILLIAM STANLEY, second, and JOHN MORGAN, third.

For the tub-race there were fifteen entries, and a more motley group has been rarely seen, so fantastically were they attired. On the word "go" being given, almost all of them turned right over, while three of them were observed to go steadily on to a point in the river where three flags were suspended, the first prize, $25, being won by WILLIAM BROWN with the tub *Wild Duck*; the second, $15, by JOHN BOHN with the tub *Butcher Boy*; and the third by J. GARRABRANT with the tub *Monitor*. The prizes were awarded by the President in a neat speech read from a book about four feet square, as previously arranged. The utmost good order prevailed.

Suicide of a Burglar.

On Sunday forenoon DANIEL LAWLOR, the owner of a cabbage-patch at Lake View, near Paterson, discovered a man lying on his back in the plot with his coat carefully folded under his head. His throat was cut almost from ear to ear, and he was fast bleeding to death. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was found that the windpipe was severed. He also had a stab wound on the breast and another behind the ear. He was quite rational, though extremely weak, and from speaking and writing on a slate he informed Dr. QUINN that his name was CHARLES SILL, and he was one of a gang of burglars, but having proved faithless, his comrades threatened to kill him, and preferring to kill himself, he had committed the rash act. He said his father resides in France, and two sisters live in Newburg and one in New-York. On a piece of a newspaper found near where he was discovered, was written, with a pencil, "I am going to be murdered." His mother died insane some years ago shortly after the family had fallen into the possession of a legacy of $90,000. He was alive at last accounts, but cannot possibly recover.

Arrest of a Confidence Operator.

For some months one CHARLES SQUIRES has been urgently wanted in Police circles, but during all that time, by means of trips to Charleston and other points, has managed to elude those who were desirous of meeting him. Last evening, however, Detective PHILIP REILLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct succeeded in getting sight of the desired individual, and at once escorted him to the Mercer-street Police Station-house, where he was detained. He is said to be one of the most adroit and bold of confidence operators, his particular method of cheating being to make a small purchase and giving a check for a little more than the amount, go off with goods and change before the check is found to be worthless, as it invariably is. It is also said that he has swindled a number of steam-ship companies, which by some means were induced to take his false checks in payment for passage tickets to Europe, in this case getting nothing but the change. He will be arraigned this morning at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where all of his many victims are invited to meet him.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Marshal HART has moved into his new office, which is located on the west side of the principal entrance to the City Hall, and is entered from the vestibule.

CHARLES HIGGINS, Captain of the canal-boat *Williamson*, who was arrested at Newburg on a charge of having resisted the authority of THOMAS W. STEPHENS, a Custom-house Inspector, was discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on motion of Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON.

The new Tax and Tariff bill is published in full this week from an official copy, in the *Internal Revenue Record*, the official representative of the Internal Revenue service.

The Hamburg steamer *Silesia* which sails for Europe today will carry an involuntary passenger in the person of L. GROTRIAN, a Hoboken car conductor, whose extradition was granted by Commissioner WHITE, a short time ago, on a charge of having embezzled several hundred dollars from the Magistrate's Court at Strann, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prussia. The accused will be placed in the custody of the officers of the vessel.

By order of Commodore WM. VOORHIS the Atlantic Yacht Club Fleet will rendezvous at Clifton, S. I., from the 20th to the 25th inst., to be in readiness to participate in the reception of the *Cambria* and *Dauntless* on their arrival off the light-ship.

The corner-stone of the new edifice of the First Baptist Church, Park-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street, will be laid at 6 P. M. today.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Tompkins-square, today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

The German Singing Society Teutonia Maennerchor, of this City, has elected the following new officers for the next six months: Messrs. JOSEPH KAPP, President; H. L. OESTREICH, Vice-President; OTTO HEINZMANN, Corresponding Secretary; H. MUNDORFF, Financial Secretary; W. WITZ, Treasurer; WERNER and MILLER, Librarians. The Society numbers 254 regular and 18 honorary members.

CHARLES HUMBERT, of No. 241 East Twenty-first-street, attempted to commit suicide last evening, by jumping off Pier No. 16 East River, but was rescued by Officer QUINN, of the First Precinct.

EDWARD BANY, aged nine years, of No. 52 Centre-street, was struck by a stone thrown by an unknown boy, yesterday, and was severely injured. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

STEPHEN MOORE, of No. 1 Congress-street, was found, last evening, at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, bleeding from a cut in the left side of the head, and was taken to the Station-house in Spring-street. The wound is not dangerous.

The body of an unknown man was found, last evening, in the East River, at the foot of Delancey-street, and sent to the Morgue.

CHRISTOPHER YOUNG, of No. 503 East Eighteenth-street, was assaulted last evening by JAMES L. JACKSON, of No. 475 Avenue B, who struck him on the head with a hammer, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested.

The foreman of the laborers employed on the City Hall Park says that none of the men he had engaged will join the strike, as they are satisfied with receiving $2 a day for work. They are employed only eight hours a day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The July Term of the County Court and Court of Sessions, for Westchester County, was opened at the Court House, White Plains, yesterday, Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, presiding. Grand Jurors were impaneled for the term. Judge COCHRAN, in his charge, directed special attention to the great lack of proper accommodations in the county jail, and the importance of keeping the sexes separate, which could not now be done. He also alluded to the necessity of providing suitable apartments for prisoners while under treatment for any diseases. Judge COCHRAN suggested that the Grand Jury present these subjects in proper form to the attention of the Board of Supervisors of the county, and if they then neglected to perform their duties in the matter, they would be responsible for any bad consequences which might arise therefrom and not the Court or the Grand Inquest.

Coroner BATHGATE was called, yesterday, to hold an inquest upon the body of EDWARD SWEENEY, aged about thirty-five years, who died suddenly, on Sunday night, in an appoplectic fit. Verdict accordingly. The deceased had been employed as a rubber in the stables at Fleetwood Park.

Sixteen persons were arrested, on Sunday night and Monday morning, by the Police of Morrisania, for intoxication and violation of ordinances against bathing in certain streams, and thereby indecently exposing their persons.

LONG ISLAND.

Sunday, the number of passengers who passed over the Flushing Railroad exceeded 7,000, making the heaviest day's travel, exclusive of the 4th of July, since the road commenced running. The last train to New-York was composed of fifteen passenger-coaches. There was not a disorderly person seen on any of the trains.

Yesterday, Battery D, First Division N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. JOHN KEIM, gave their annual festival, afternoon and evening, at Astoria Schuetzen Park. The attendance was large, and everything passed off harmoniously.

At the last session of the Grand Jury at Flushing, WILLETS FIELD was indicted for keeping a fat boiling and bone-crushing establishment on Myrtle-street, in a neighborhood which of late has been filling up very fast. During the last two or three days, and especially Sunday and yesterday, the odor from the place has become intolerable. He gave bonds to answer.

Yesterday afternoon a farmer named BENJ. HILLERY, while attempting to drive under the archway at Schuetzen Park with a load of hay, hit the top of the gateway and was knocked from the load. He was taken up insensible, and fears are entertained of his death.

STATEN ISLAND.

The remains of an unknown man were cast ashore near Clifton last Sunday. It is supposed the body is that of a German, who visited the Island a week previous and went out to bathe, and has not since been heard from.

The schooner *Mary Anne* was sunk yesterday in the bay, near Robins' Reef. Her crew of five men were picked up by a passing excursion boat.

A new hall will be opened at New-Brighton next Monday, with a grand ball, under the auspices of Coroner DEMPREZ.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sunday night an attempt was made to burn the barber shop of EDWARD CARDY, of Elizabeth, by covering the floor with phosphorus and placing some explosive compound thereon in order that the tread of a person might ignite it. This was done in CARDY'S absence, and a workman whom he dismissed is suspected as the guilty party. What was expected took place, but the flames were extinguished with a few buckets of water.

Late Sunday night, a riot occurred in the lower part of Elizabeth, about Port-avenue. Sergt. COTTON and Officer MCGRAIL endeavored to quell the disturbance by arresting two of the principals; but they were set upon by the mob, the Sergeant's prisoner rescued, and himself knocked insensible by the blow of a club on the head. The bullies of the combat are named BARRY and GIBBONS. The Police force of Elizabeth, unless increased, will be unable to cope with the growth of crime in that city.

Three Elizabeth river thieves, named JOHN KINLY, ROBERT JACKSON, and STEPHEN PETTELL, were arrested, yesterday, on a charge of burglary, and fully committed for trial. They are supposed to belong to a gang of desperate men who have been committing depredations among the business buildings near the port for some time.

Yesterday morning, a young woman named LIZZIE MCDONALD, who resides at No. 17 Chatham-street, New-York, was conveyed to the Sisters' Hospital, at Hoboken, suffering from the effects of having been drugged on the previous night, by three unknown ruffians, and violated. After being so outrageously treated, the poor creature became so insane that she jumped into the water at Weehawken, and was dragged out by a party of men who happened to see her movements. She thinks she can identify her assailants.

In the Middlesex County Court of Quarter Sessions at Elizabeth, yesterday, WM. MOORE was convicted of breaking and entering, and sentenced to the State Prison for eighteen months.

The cutters in the Hyatt Rubber Company at New-Brunswick have struck in consequence of a reduction of their wages.

Capt. HENRY N. MARSH, of New-Brunswick, and JOHN M. COLWELL, of Elizabeth, have been appointed by Brig.-Gen. DE HART Brigade Inspector and Brigade Quartermaster, respectively, of the Second Brigade of the New-Jersey National Guard.

A grocer of Elizabeth, named JOHN BRADLEY, was drowned while bathing on Sunday evening. He went in company with a friend, who held his clothes, and notwithstanding his expertness as a swimmer, he sank immediately after jumping in, and rose no more. Justice EGAN gave a permit for burial.

A drunken and brutal husband, named JOHN BERRY, was committed to the Paterson Jail on Sunday for cruelly ill-using his wife and her aged father, who had come from Albany to visit her. Becoming maddened with rum, he sharpened a knife, and approaching his wife said he would kill her if it would not soil his weapon. When sober he is represented as a quiet man, but when he drinks he becomes a perfect fiend. Fearing dangerous consequences if he was left at large, Justice BRUSH sent him to jail, although $2,000 bail was offered.

Mayor RICORD, of Newark, has at last vetoed the ordinance of the Common Council directing that South Broad-street shall be paved with wood. A great deal of feeling is being manifested in the matter, and there is a probability that it will be passed over his veto.

The paint-shop connected with the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss on the building is about $200, and on material $1,500, on which there is no insurance.

JAMES DALY, of Mill-street, Paterson, was drowned while bathing in the river near the Falls, on Sunday. He leaves a wife and one child.

JOHANNES WITTERMER was arrested on Sunday, at Little Falls, near Paterson, on a charge of stabbing WM. KINALLY in the leg. WITTERMER was drunk and very bloodthirsty. He threatened to serve others in the same way.

A friend of Justice WHITE, named AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT, called to see him in the County Jail, yesterday, after receiving sentence, and had a two hours' interview. He shortly returned as a prisoner himself, having been committed by Judge BOHNSTEDT for fraudulently obtaining $25 from one CHRISTIAN WARNER.

Chief-Engineer GORE, of the Paterson Fire Department, was severely assaulted on Sunday evening by the members of No. 3 Engine Company because he attempted to cut their rope for disobeying his orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 18.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed flat and nominal. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P.M.	5 P.M.
Consols for money	91¼	90¾	90
Consols for account	91¼	90¾	90
U. S. 5-2s of 1862	85	82¾	83
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	85	82¾	83
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	85	82¾	83
U. S. 10-40s	84	81¾	81
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	103	102	100
Erie Railroad shares	16	..	16
At. and Gt. W. R. R. shares	23	22	21

LIVERPOOL, July 18—5 P. M.—There is a panic in the markets here, and quotations are irregular and nominal. COTTON opened heavy and nominal, and closed flat and irregular; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9⅜d., and Middling Orleans at 9⅝d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, including 500 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS excited; Wheat, 12s. for California White; 10s. 3d.@10s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western, an advance of 1d., and 11s. @11s. 2d. for Red Winter, an advance of 2d.; Flour, 26s.@26s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal, an advance of 6d. since last quotation; Corn, 35s. ₱ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ₱ cwt.; Pork, 106s. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 18.—PETROLEUM opened declining and quiet, at 52½ f. for Standard White.

LONDON, July 18—5 P. M.—TALLOW active at 46s. 6d., per cwt. Calcutta LINSEED firmer at 63s.@63s. 6d. Linseed CAKES quiet but steady at £11. 5s. Spirits of TURPENTINE firmer at 30s. 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, July 18.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Barley, 500 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 11,500 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,500 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 10½c. on Wheat, 9¾c. on Corn and 6¾c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR advanced; sales 700 bbls. City Ground at $6@$6 50 for Spring. WHEAT opened at $1 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club and closed firm at $1 37½ for the same grade; sales, 150,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 30@$1 33, back to $1 35 and then up to $1 37½ at the close; 20,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 45@$1 50, and 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 25. CORN firmer and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Western, early at 94½c.@95c., later at 98c. on the spot and to arrive, and rejected at 88½c.@90c., in all 80,000 bushels. OATS stronger and in fair demand; sales, 60,000 bushels No. 2 Western, early at 57c., and later at 58c.@59c. to arrive. RYE—Sales, 10,000 bushels Western at 95c. PORK dull at $30. LARD, 17½c. HIGHWINES nominally $1. In store here: Wheat, 825,000 bushels; Corn, 222,000 bushels; Oats, 148,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 55,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels; Rye-Malt, 31,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, July 18.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firm, less active and higher; sales at $5@$6 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active, excited and higher; sales at $1 21@$1 22, cash; $1 33, seller, August; in afternoon market less active and advanced; sales at $1 25 cash; $1 34@$1 34½, seller, August, for No. 2. CORN active and higher; sales at 89c.@89½c., cash; in afternoon market less active at 89c, cash and seller, July, for No. 2. OATS active and higher; No. 2 at 50½c.@51c. RYE advancing; sales at 85c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES higher; $1 asked at closing. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess PORK, $29 50@$30. LARD, 16c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 12½c., loose; Short Ribbed Middles, 15½c., loosd. Live HOGS active and lower; sales at $8 80@$9 50 for fair to extra choice. CATTLE fairly active; sales at $4@$8 50 for common Texan to extra fine Steers. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 106,500 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 1,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 245,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm and quiet, and higher; 5¾c. on Corn to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, July 18.—FLOUR active, and 50c. higher; sales, 2,800 bbls.; the market closed at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White; $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT excited, and closes nominally 12c. higher; sales Saturday night, 3,200 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 37; 8,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 38; early this morning, 11,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; held at the close, $1 50. CORN, 3c.@4c. higher; sales, 7,600 bushels No. 2 at 99c.@$1. OATS held 67c.@68c. for Ohio and Canada. RYE firm and quiet. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for Bolted, $2 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c., Corn and Rye, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 12½ to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to New-York, 48c.; to Boston, 63c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $3 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 12,400 bushels Oats, 2,900 bushels Rye, 15,400 bushels Peas, 4,804,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—20,000 bushels Wheat, 8,400 bushels Corn, 963,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet. FLOUR advanced 25c., and unsettled; Superfine, $4 50@$4 60; Extra, $5; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 60. WHEAT advancing; No. 2 new Red, $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Red, $1 32@$1 35; Choice, $1 37@$1 40; No. 2 new White, $1 25; No. 1, $1 35@$1 38; Choice, $1 45@$1 47. CORN active and advanced 3c.@5c.; Mixed, 80c.; White, 90c.@92c., in bulk; Mixed Yellow, sacked, 85c.@90c.; Prime to Choice White, $1@$1 06. OATS firmer and advanced 1c.; Prime to Choice, 48c.@52c. RYE, 85c. WHISKY steady at 98c. PROVISIONS buoyant. PORK, $30@$30 50; some held at $31. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, loose, 12¾c.; packed, 13¾c. BACON active; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@18¼c. LARD quiet. CATTLE dull at $4 75@$7 50 for Good to Choice. Live HOGS firm at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 20c.@20½c. FLOUR advanced 25c.: North-western Extra Family, $6 50@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6 75 @$7; Ohio do., $7@$7 50. WHEAT advanced 5c.@6c.; Ohio and Tennessee Red and Amber at $1 58@$1 60. CORN excited and higher; Yellow, $1 10@$1 12; Mixed Western, $1 05@$1 06. RYE higher; holders asked $1 10 for State. OATS steady; State, 65c. GROCERIES—holders demand an advance which restricts business. PROVISIONS held firmly. Mess PORK, $30@$30 50. LARD, 16½c.@16½c. In PETROLEUM there is quite a panic, and Refined offered at 26c.; Crude cannot be quoted over 17½c. WHISKY higher; Iron commands $1 03. Beef CATTLE dull this week, and 1½c. lower; sales 2,100 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9c.@9½c.; for Fair to Good, 7½c.@8½c.; Common, 5c.@7c. SHEEP dull; sales 9,500 head at 5c.@6c. HOGS unchanged; sales 2,500 at $12@$13.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—COTTON very heavy and nominal at 18½c. for Middling. FLOUR active and excited at higher figures, but transactions restricted by lost stock; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 75; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 75; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $7 50@$10; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7@$7 75. WHEAT excited and higher; receipts, 16,000 bushels, mostly new; sales, new Red, $1 50@$1 70; White, $1 55@$1 80; Pennsylvania nominally $1 55. CORN advanced; White, $1 19; Yellow, $1 10@$1 15. OATS, 62c.@65c. Mess PORK quiet at $30 75@$31. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14¾c. HAMS, 25c. LARD quiet at 16¾c.@17c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—FLOUR advanced 30c.; Family, $6 50@$7; Extra, $6 75@$6 50. WHEAT advancing with no transactions; No. 1 Red advanced 5c.@7c.; sales at $1 35. Corn firm but not active; held 95c.; buyers bid 97c.@94c. OATS steady at 55c.@60c. BARLEY active at $1 10@$1 20. WHISKY firm at 96c.@97c., wood-bound. COTTON flat. PORK firm at $30. Bulk MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 15c. for Clear Rib, and 15¾c.@16¼c. for Clear. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. HAMS active at 24c. LARD active; held 16½c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10. GOLD, 119⅛ buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 18.—FLOUR firmer; Superfine $5 40; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 25@$6 50. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 03⅛; White, $1 10. OATS, 64c.@65c. BRAN, 90c.@95c.; HAY, $23 for prime. PORK held at $31 50@$31 75. BACON—Jobbing sales at 15c. for Shoulders; 18c.@18¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 19c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 24½.@25c. LARD firmer; Tierce, 16½c.@17c.; Keg, 18½c. SUGAR nominal at 12¼c. MOLASSES—City re-boiled, 50.c@75c. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling nominally 132; New-York Sight, ⅜. GOLD, 119@119⅛.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—FLOUR active; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN quiet; Wheat, $1 20@$1 30. Corn $1 10. Rye $1. Oats 64c. PROVISIONS active; Pork $30 50. BACON 14½c. for Shoulders; 17½c for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c for Clear Sides. LARD 17¼c. Bulk MEATS—16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c.@17½c. for Clear Sides. Hams 23½c.@24c. WHISKY 96c. TOBACCO firm at $4 50@$7 for Frosted to Lugs; $7 50@$24 50 for Low to Medium.

TOLEDO, July 18.—FLOUR advancing. WHEAT advancing and excited; No. 1 Red, $1 51; No. 2 Red, $1 49. CORN advancing and excited; No. 1, 93c.; No. 2, 91c.; Yellow, 95c. OATS firm and higher; No. 1, 61c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 2,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—FLOUR advancing; choice, $5 50@$6 25. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 36; No. 2, $1 30⅛. OATS firmer; No. 2, 52c. CORN advancing; No. 2, 90c. RYE firm at 80c. BARLEY quiet at $1 40 for No. 2; $1 for inferior. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—COTTON dull; receipts, 135 bales; exports, 380 bales. FLOUR firm, and advanced 25c. CORN, 95c.@$1 05. OATS, 68c. LARD, 16½c.@18½c. PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c., Sides, 19c.

DETROIT, July 18.—FLOUR advancing; Choice $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT buoyant and advanced 10c.: Extra, $1 67; No. 1, $1 57@$1 59; Amber, $1 45@$1 46. CORN firmer; No. 1, 90c. OATS advanced 3c.; State, 60c.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—FLOUR firm and advanced 25c. WHEAT firm at an advance of 5c.@6½c.; No. 1 Red, $1 38@$1 38½; No. 2, $1 36. CORN firm; No. 1 mixed, 92c.; No. 2 mixed, 90c. OATS quiet at 57c.@59c. PETROLEUM dull; Refined, 23c.; Crude, $4.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—There was no transactions in BREADSTUFFS; holders anticipate an advance. Mining STOCKS are still demoralized; Alpha, $7; Belcher, $7; Chollar, $31; Crown Point, $5; Gould & Curry, $43; Hale & Norcross, $67; Ophir, $10; Overman, $35; Savage, $31; Yellow Jacket, $30.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 18.—COTTON dull, and holders are anxious to realize; Good Ordinary entirely nominal; net receipts, 100 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 847 bales; stock, 8,390 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 18.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 223 bales; exports, coastwise, 543 bales; to Great Britain, 2,091 bales; stock, 7,258 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—COTTON irregular and entirely nominal; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 691 bales; exports, to New-York, 2,454 bales; stock, 56,179 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—COTTON—Middling, 18c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 216 bales; exports, coastwise, 446 bales; stock, 5,755 bales.

NORFOLK, July 18.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 40 bales; net receipts, 84 bales; exports, coastwise, 56 bales; stock, 1,404 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—There is nothing doing in the Grain market, and consequently there is no transaction to report.

WIMINGTON, N. C., July 18.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm, with an upward tendency; sales at 35c. RESIN, $3 for No. 1. COTTON—No sales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	July 19	New-York	Hamburg.
Iowa	July 20	New-York	Bristol.
Colorado	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Frankfort	July 21	New-York	Bremen.
Abyssinia	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	July 23	New-York	Havre.
Erin	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL AND RIO JANEIRO.

Rapidan	July 20	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Merrimack	July 23	New-York	Rio Janeiro.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

TODAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado*, 9½ A. M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters at Pier No. 46 North River at 11 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Abyssinia*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey, at 11:20 A. M. For the German States, via Bremen, by the *Frankfurt*, at 12 M. For Havana and the West Indies by the *Columbia*, 2 P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American Ports, by the *Arizona*, 10:30 A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1:30 P. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Lafayette*, 11 A. M. For Ireland, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, 12 M. For the Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *Merrimack*, 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Weather Report.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 18—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Clear	66
Halifax	E	Clear	61
Portland	N. W	Overcast	78
Boston	N. W	Clear	78
Philadelphia	N. E	Clear	88
Wilmington, Del.	N. W	Clear	88
Washington	S. W	Clear	86
Fortress Monroe	S. W	Clear	80
Richmond	W	Clear	86
Charleston	S. S. W	Clear	82
Savannah	S	Clear	93
Augusta	S	Clear	84
Oswego	W	Cloudy	78
Buffalo	W	Cloudy	80
Pittsburg	S. W	Clear	82
Louisville	—	Clear	80
New Orleans	S	Clear	86
Mobile	—	Clear	80
Key West	E	Cloudy	83
Havana	E	Cloudy	84

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 18—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool*—N. Randall, Mrs. Randall, Mr. F. Holt, A. Higgin, Mrs. A. H. Coit, Miss S. G. Coit, H. Johnson, W. R. Tanner, Mr. Sparks and servant, Mrs. A. H. Collins, Miss S. G. Collins, John Mare, Hy Whittison, J. R. Partridge, W. McCullum, W. Goulding, Fenton Rogers, Jas. Murphy, Miss Murphy and child, Louis Hamburg, Jos. Longford, Mrs. A. Longford, Miss Nellie Hitchcock, Miss Grace Hitchcock, Master L. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. Tilney, Mrs. Tilney and child, Miss Tilney and 2 servants.

In steam-ship Bienville, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Mrs. G. A. Fosdick and daughter, Albert Baldwin, wife, 4 children and servants, E. D. Woodlief and wife, G. W. Cary and wife, Mrs. R. B. Sumner, child and servant, S. P. Parmly, wife and family, Miss Mary Palmes, Miss Maggie Palmes, Miss K. Palmes, Miss M. Black, Miss C. Beebe, Miss Sallie Austen, George Austen, William M. Smith, Miss Wilbur, Capt. Tripp and wife, Mrs. M. P. Murphy, J. Grieff, J. U. Shorter, Robert Maxwell, J. B. Munners and wife, M. A. Baker, C. F. Spearing, M. Brown. From Havana—G. H. Muller, wife, 4 children and 2 servants, Wm Barkhausen, Miss Josephine Rusten, A. Warburg, Thos. Risk, J. Richard, Aut. Moret and wife, Napoleon Davis, J. Bonnelion, Josi Brod, Jules Dagand, Domengo Offland and daughter, Louisa Moraics, Miss Mary Harris, Semor Ben Moriabe Hariocile, Yourself Ben Ilice Amiel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:44 | Sun sets.....7:27 | Moon rises.11:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:16. | Gov. Island...1:05 | Hell Gate...2:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautman, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Annie, Haines, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Brigs Annie Eldredge, Clifford, Indianola, Tupper & Bailey; H. C. Sibley, Colson, Dantzig, Snow & Burgess; Excelsior, Mayer, Bermuda, D. C. McColl; Eliza, Crowell, Digby, N. S., Bruce & Co.

Schrs. Isaac Oliver, Parnell, Port-au-Platte, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Lady Baururman, Roberts, Nassau, N. P., W. Douglass & Co.; Vrsie, Slover, Wilmington, N. C., E. T. Hurlbut & Co.; E. Closson, Coombs, Humacoa, Miller & Houghton; Fleetwing, Evans, Puerto Plata, F. T. Montell & Bartow; Wm. H. Cleare, Kelley, Nassau, Joseph Eneas.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans July 8, via Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 14, off Carysfort, passed steam-ship De Soto, hence for New-Orleans; same day, steam-ships Geo. Cromwell and United States, do. for do.; 15th, 60 miles N. of Jupiter, passed steam-ship Pioneer, (Br.,) from Havana, for New-York; 17th, lat. 37 13, lon. 74 24, exchanged signals with bark R. Murray, Jr., bound S.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (N., Br.,) Williams, Liverpool July 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 479 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 8, lat. 51 07, lon. 15 30, passed ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 9th, lat. 50 54, lon. 20 11, saw steam-ship Etna, hence for Liverpool; 13th, at 3 P. M., lat. 46 33, lon. 46 56, passed a large iceberg.

Bark L'Invidia, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Tarragona 58 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovitch & Co. Had moderate weather.

Bark Albina, Waefalaer, Havre June 4, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Jenny, (N. G.,) Henrici, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 322 passengers to F. Schwoon. Had one death. Experienced moderate weather; was 20 ds. W. of the Banks with light weather and fog.

Brig Ernestine, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Knight, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to Long Island Sugar Refinery—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had light winds entire passage; sld. in co. with brig Clifford, for New-York. Arr. at Matanzas on 10th, bark Geo. D. Hunt, (of Portland,) and brig Hattie, (of Philadelphia.

Brig Winogene, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Nickerson, Fajardo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to George A. Philips & Collins. Had light winds entire passage; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. William C. Bee, Chester, Galveston 16 ds. with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Indianola, Texas, 21 ds., with hides and wool to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. G. Middleton, Campbell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Donovan, De Hart, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. H. Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nicola, Fuller, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James English, Barker, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. George Gilium, Radkins, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. A. S. Allen, Owens, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Johnson, Newburyport, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Thomson, Prescott, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. K. J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. T. B. Abell, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. Hamilton, Cole, Fall River.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Hall, Portland, Ct.

Schr. E. C. Pearce, Smith, Portland, Ct.

Schr. M. Kennedy, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. John Forsyth, Barr, Norfolk.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Howard, Hatteras Inlet.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Bonnell, Baltimore, for Hudson.

Schr. F. I. Lockwood, Sharett, Richmond, Va.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Allen, Boston.

Schr. St. James, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Lee, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Carroll, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. S. Tyler, Smith, Elizabethport, for Augusta.

Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Decker, Virginia.

Canal-boat B. H. Robbins, Montreal 13 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat H. D. Dennison, Johnson, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat J. T. Hicks, Johnson, Ottawa, 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat E. Scott, Wilsey, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat J. Dufreuse, Dufreuse, Ottawa, 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

SAILED—Ship Vermont, for Valparaiso, &c.; bark Industrie, for Stettin.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 18.—Arr. steamers Wm. Lawrence, Baltimore, Roman, Philadelphia; Glaucus, New-York; brig Hartienne, Cape New.

BOSTON, July 18.—Arr., ship Boswell, Sprague, New-Orleans; schr. William Wilson, New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—Arr. steamer Falcon, Baltimore; brig Louisa, St. John, N. B.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—The yacht Delaware has arrived here with the Harmony Boat Club, from Philadelphia, for Richmond.

Passed out, brig Amazon, Norfolk, for the West Indies; brig Italia, for Ponce.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—Arr. brig Union, from Macao, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16.—Sld. steam-ship Mariposa, Kemble, New-York.

Arr. steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 18.—Arr., 17th., steamer General Barnes, New York; bark Express, Newport. 18th., steamer America, Baltimore. Cld., ship Aurelia, Liverpool; bark Atlanta, Falmouth, Eng.; schr. Julia E. Gamage, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

☞ Schr. James McGee, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Jersey City, was run into this morning by tug-boat O. A. Arnold, off Staten Island and badly damaged; she was taken in tow by tugs E. W. Gorgan and Sarah E. Easton and towed to Jersey City. The O. A. Arnold had a barge in tow and the schooner was struck on the starboard side by the barge.

Spoken.

July 9, off Tortugas, spoke bark Harriet from Galveston for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, July 18.—The steam-ship Scandinavian, from Quebec for Liverpool, was signaled off this port this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, July 18.—The steam-ships City of Cork, of the Inman line, and the Siberia, of the Cunard line, arrived here yesterday, the former at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

BREST, July 18.—The steam-ship Pereire from New-York, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to* **$20,000** *per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and shortening the distance seventy miles—every great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 115, is equal to over EIGHT PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE ROAD

IS NOW

COMPLETED BETWEEN

NEW-HAVEN & MIDDLETOWN.

The section between Middletown and Willimantic, 28 miles in length, IS ALL THAT REMAINS UNFINISHED, and of this portion 20 MILES ARE ALREADY GRADED.

The Connecticut River Bridge is in a forward state of completion, and will be, when finished, the finest work of the kind in this country.

THE BONDS OF THE COMPANY are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on all the property and franchises of a road, 52 miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming with its connections the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York. They present a form of investment of undoubted security and liberal interest.

The State of Connecticut is Trustee for the bondholders.

The Controller of the State countersigns every bond issued.

The bonds are issued only as the work progresses.

The bonds are issued for only one-half of the amount expended.

They are free from Government tax.

They are free from State and local taxes in Connecticut.

They pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest.

They are of the denominations of $500 and $1,000.

They are issued in either registered or coupon bonds.

The price is par and interest.

They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending to

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

REFRIGERATORS.

BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted BEST AND COOLEST OUT.

ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of VENEERS AND FANCY WOOD For the trade and Export.

HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOINE, THUYA and TULIP-WOOD, MAHOGANY, ROSE-WOOD, SATIN-WOOD, BIRDSEYE and CURLED MAPLE, BLACK-WALNUT, ASH and MAPLE BURLS, MAHOGANY, WALNUT and ASH CROTCHES,

SPANISH CEDAR in the log and boards for Cigar boxes. Veneers cut to order and size.

All orders promptly executed.

Nos. 170 and 172 CENTRE-ST., New-York. Factory, No. 201 Monroe-st., No. 393 Madison-st.